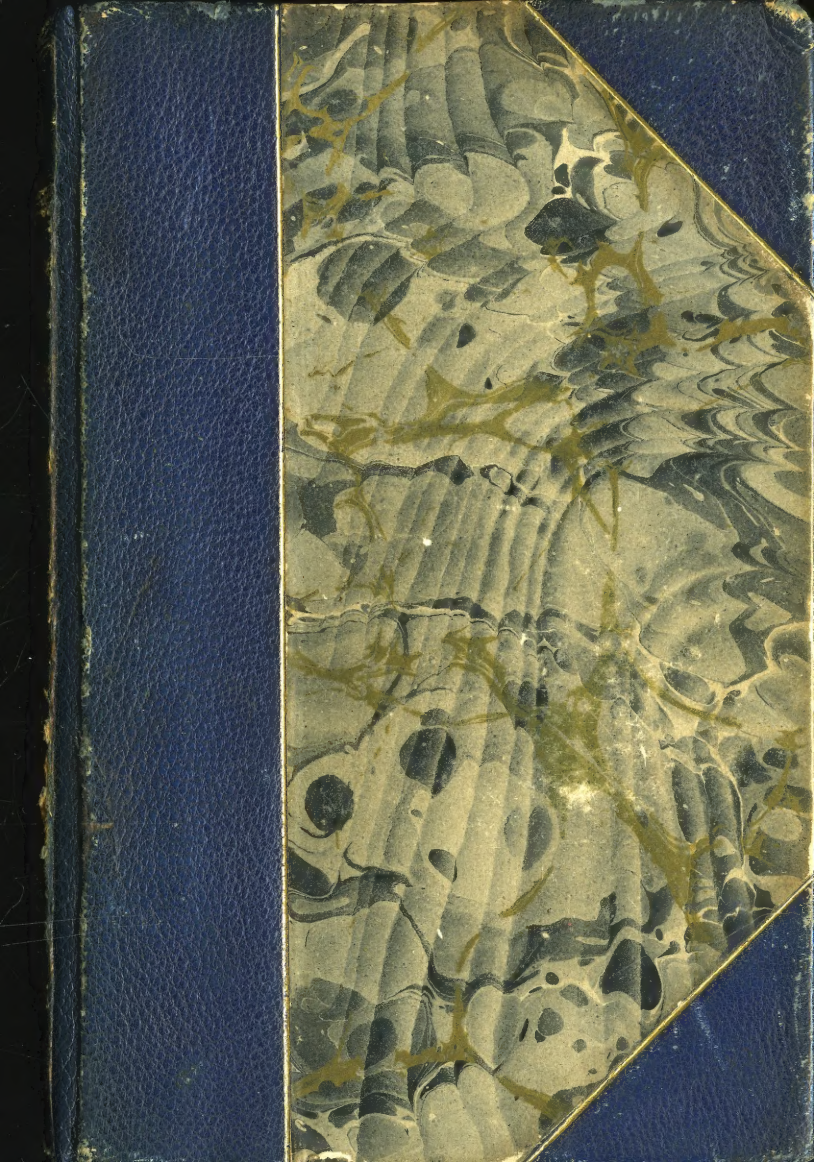

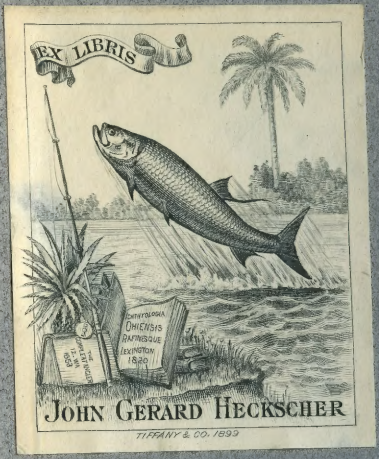
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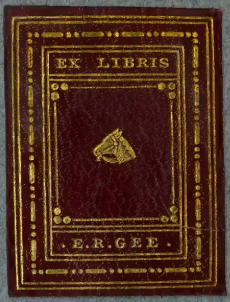
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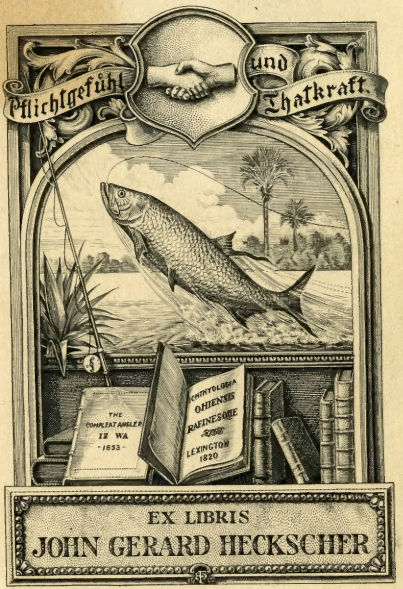

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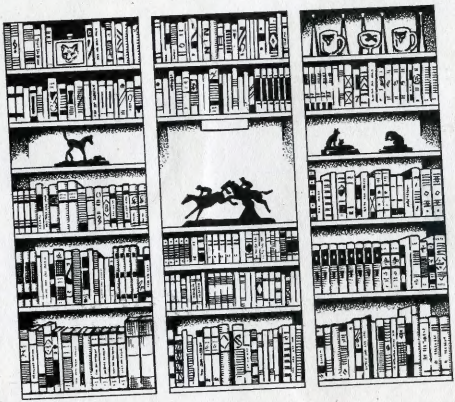

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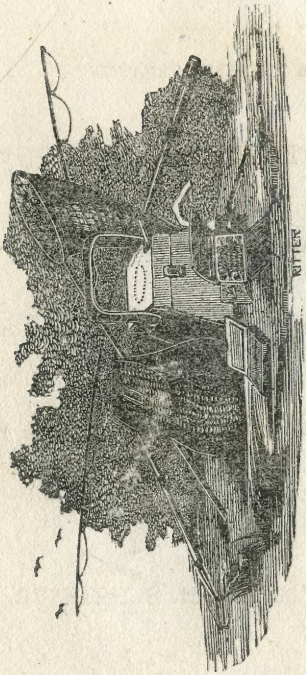

General and Fly Rod, Trout Basket, Bait Kettle, Bait Box, and Tackle Case.

SCHREINER'S

SPORTING MANUAL.

A COMPLETE TREATISE ON

FISHING, FOWLING AND HUNTING,

AS APPLICABLE TO THIS COUNTRY;

WITH FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DOG.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

IN TWO PARTS.

BY WILLIAM H. SCHREINER.

PHILADELPHIA:
1841.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by
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PREFACE.

To borrow somewhat the language of another, I would say, that of all the ingenious devices of man, for the laudable purpose of renovating the care worn mind, and instilling new vigour and healthy action into the enervated body, few can bear comparison with the unexceptionable, thrilling interest of the enthusiastic angler, or the more vigorous excitement of the field; for, independent of the simple exercise which may be practised by other recreations, the heart and mind become so interested, that mountains of care and oceans of disease flee away, or are absorbed by the infatuating enjoyments of successful sport; and the rough and rugged

paths and perplexities of life, like the chequered way before him, are encountered and overcome by the buoyancy of sport and healthy action, and even as the placid lake reflects the patient angler, or the soft meandering rill infuses gay beauty to all around; so is vigorous manhood depicted in the face of the ardent sportsman, and the crimson tide of life, accelerated to a healthful glow of resuscitated nature; and even in the sear and yellow leaf of life, the bare reminiscence of the pleasures of the field, or flood, long since faded in the vista of years, create feelings of joy, that seem to rob time of its tedium and age of its feebleness. It is a well established fact, that by a judicious indulgence, in the favourite sciences of fishing and gunning, many important diseases may be removed; among which are cited, indigestion, nervous derangement, nervous pains, and debility, rheumatism, and spinal affections, and even the indomitable, though very prevalent and alarming complaint of the lungs.

Some branches of fishing, are well adapted to the grave and contemplative mind, and also suitable recreation for the female sex, who by

the imperious tyrant fashion, is denied that free, unrestrained exercise in the pure and open air, so conducive to the roseate hue of health, but on the contrary, are generally confined to sedentary habits, which hurry them by thousands into an untimely grave.

Other branches of this delightful art afford ample employment for the most active and enterprising spirit; if therefore, those persons (but especially residents of large cities,) whose business require close application within doors, would occasionally devote a few hours to one or another of these invigorating sports, the vast improvement of their health, strength and animal spirits, and consequent ability for business, would more than counterbalance, even in a pecuniary point of view, the time thus spent.

I do not wish my readers to suppose that I would have them neglect their regular avocation, and give more of their time and attention to sporting, or any other amusement than their circumstances will admit, but it must be obvious to every reflecting mind, that it is as much man's duty to nurture and cherish the health, as to feed and clothe the body; there-

fore, true wisdom admonishes that it is proper to divide his time between devotion, business, and recreation, that each may be assisted and sweetened by the other. Who then with these facts before him, will refuse the cheap and easy means, whereby health and its concomitant happiness may be attained? Certainly none of God's rational creatures, who, with Solomon, believe that there is a time for all things. Still, however, man's pleasures are as various as his appetites, and in the words of the homely adage, one man's meat may prove another's poison. We would therefore, leave each to the bent of his own inclination in the matter, knowing that not every one is born to be a sportsman. Fully satisfied that there has been a great dearth of information upon this subject, but especially, the ancient, neglected art of angling (as applicable to this country), and that many persons are thereby deprived a participation in one of the most prolific sources of health and pleasure, and a species of recreation calculated to divert the youthful mind from the contaminating vortex of vice and folly, whose downward course is oft time dissipation and

utter ruin; these considerations, together with the hope of eliciting more able talents to discuss the subject, a taste for these favourite sports, and a desire to afford to the extent of my poor abilities, such information, so cheap as to be within the means of all, has induced me to venture upon an unbeaten track, almost without a finger post to guide the weary way, relying entirely upon the kind indulgence of my readers for whatever error or imperfection may occur in this feeble attempt. Not presuming however, to claim it as entirely original, nor purposing to make further acknowledgments for that I have selected.

In conclusion, I would merely remark, that some very timid persons are deterred from the exposure incident to sporting, lest it should engender fever and disease; but with proper precaution to keep up a regular action of the stomach, by slightly stimulating food, whilst indulging in the bright and glowing pleasures of the rod or gun, commensurate with the tone of body; the buoyancy of mind and accelerated flow of blood, will effectually repulse disease in almost every form. Therefore, it should be one of the sportsman's first

considerations, when about starting upon an expedition, to be well supplied with convenient food, as crackers, gingerbread, dough-nuts, &c., and never hunt (as some are wont to do), on an empty stomach, for this organ, like a wild school boy, when not otherwise employed is generally at mischief.

PART FIRST.

CHAPTER I.

HOOKS, TRIMMERS, &c.

BEFORE entering into detail, I would impress upon my readers—but more especially those desirous of excelling in the healthful and delightful art of angling—the general and invariable principles on which depends this science and their success therein. First then, it is necessary to ascertain the haunts and habits of your game; the most alluring baits, under every varying circumstance; to offer said baits in their most enticing, natural manner; to kill the large and crafty fish with delicate tackle, which he otherwise would see and shun; and to be able to repair, or even make the essential apparatus, in cases of emergency. Fully satisfied, however, this is not to be attained without instruction, and, I might add, some practice, I shall herewith endeavour to exemplify, in a plain and concise manner, the necessary apparatus, its practical application, mode of manufacturing, repairing and selecting; the best and different kinds of baits to be used; grounds for fishing; description of, and manner of taking, the prin-

cipal fish of our wide-spread country, and all other matter calculated to assist the novice, or perfect the amateur. A systematic arrangement being the better mode of illustrating the subject, and making my readers familiar with this much neglected, though ancient art, I shall commence with an enumeration and description of all the necessary tackle. The fish-hook claiming our first attention, of which there are several kinds. The Kirby hook—so named after its inventor, Charles Kirby—is that most generally used and familiar to the eye of every schoolboy, who has laid aside the crooked pin and packthread line, for better tools and nobler game.

This hook is made of various qualities, both in England and Germany; the people of Redditch are almost exclusively engaged in manufacturing needles and fish-hooks; here also Hemming & Sons, so generally and favorably known, have their establishment; the best quality are called "superfine cast steel;" those most generally sold in this country are labelled "best Kirby;" there is also an inferior quality English hook, which, together with those of German origin, are not worth the trouble of tieing on; and he must be penurious indeed who would desire them cheaper than the best are sold. The Kirby hook is twisted toward the left, at the lower part of the shank, or commencement of the bend which forms the bowl, and the point inclines to the opposite side, in which consists its chief peculiarity.

The round bent hook differs but little, except that it is not twisted to the right or left. These hooks vary in size, from the largest sea hook to a No. 14 river hook, the smallest of which is seldom used in this country, unless for killing rats.

Plate 1.
Sea Hooks, flatted.

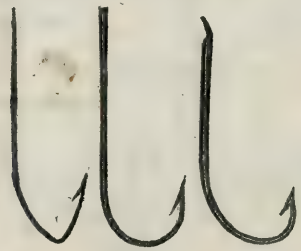
Plate 2.
River Hooks, marked ends.

Sea hooks are always flatted on the end of the shank, and made of very strong wire. The river

hooks are either flatted or marked; the former are almost universally preferred by those who follow fishing as a livelihood, or lazy, careless anglers, who attach these hooks, by means of several half-hitches, to save themselves time and trouble (a very slovenly plan, to say the least of it), which should never be resorted to by the aspirant to piscatory fame. The latter, or marked end, makes a much neater finish and is not so liable to cut the material to which it is affixed, as the sharp, ragged edges of the flat, and when properly whipped or tied on, is equally secure, for when the whipping is imperfectly done, or very dry, the snood is as liable to pull out as the hook, hence there is no advantage in the flatted end.

Plate 3.

1. Limerick Hook. 2. Round bent taper Hook. 3. Virginia Hook.



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The round-bent taper hook is made of superfine steel, with marked ends, and is a strong, excellent article for large fish with small mouths; that called ***improved trout*** is also a Kirby hook, though longer in the shank, and made of smaller cast steel wire,

with marked ends, superior finish, and well adapted for fine fishing, viz. salmon, trout, rock, bass, &c.

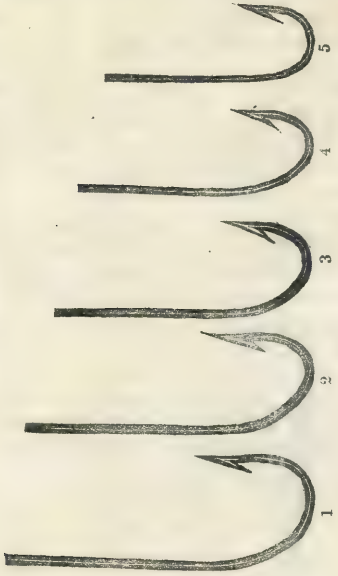


Plate 4.
Trout Hooks, marked ends.

The Limerick hook is in high repute with most anglers, and was originally made in Ireland; hence the name. The same article is now extensively manufactured in England. This hook is sharp at the end of the shank, peculiar in shape (*see plate* 4), being very slightly twisted, similar to the Kirby, with an acute bend at the bowl, from whence it is almost straight to the point, which inclines out from

the shank; it has a fine point, and long, hollow or concave barb, hence is well calculated to hold a fish; it is a black, unsightly, but good hook.

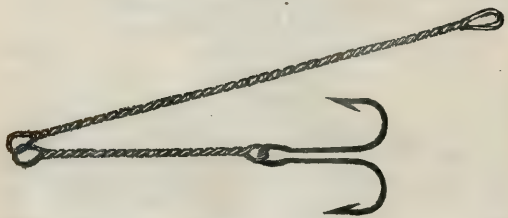
The Levere or Virginia hook was originally made by a person in Virginia, from whence they derive their name, and are much esteemed in that and the adjoining state of Maryland; they are very short in the bend or bowl, with a rank, long barb, short shank, good steel, large wire, flatted end, tapered from thence to the point. The genuine hook is sold at six cents each; those from England at one-sixth the price, and perhaps equally good.

The Kendall and Sneck bend hooks are not much used, the barb of the former being too short and far from the point, and the lateral projection of the latter an objection; I shall therefore say no more about them.

The Eel Hook, is an odd shaped, strong hook, with a rank barb, but not much prized in this country; those with eyes, called *looped hooks*, are well adapted for large eels, snappers, pike, &c.

Plate 5.

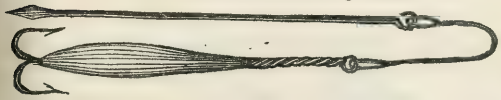
Pike Hook.



The Pike Hook, is a double round bent hook, the points inclining towards each other, and forming an angle of about 75 degrees with the shank, both hooks being made on the same piece of wire, form an eye at the top of the shank, to which is attached a link of twisted brass wire; there is also another article very similar, being double Kirby hooks, with the points reversed, called *double trimmers*, and others made out of one hook, called *single trimmers*.

Plate 6.

Leaded Gorge Hooks and Baiting Needle.



There are several kinds of *gorge hooks*, the double or single hook (as circumstances may require) leaded on the shank, are preferable to any other, and should have ten or twelve inches of strong gimp attached; to bait which, hook the loop of the gimp to the eye of a baiting needle, pass in the needle at the bait-fish's mouth, and out at the centre of the tail, draw the gimp until the leaded shank lays within the dead bait's throat and belly, and the hooks are in the corners of his mouth, with the points outside.

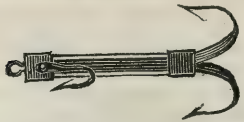
Plate 7.

Baited Gorge Hook

The Spring Snap is so arranged that when the fish takes the bait, which is hung upon the upper or small hook, it slides down, and opens in the victim's mouth, and renders his escape almost impossible.

Plate 8.

Spring Snap.



Another very good live bait snap may be made, by tieing a small hook half way up the shank of a common double pike hook; or, to each end of a piece of twisted wire, two and a half inches long, tie a hook of proper size, now double the wire in the centre so that the hooks will hang together, back to back, to which affix the small hook as above, and ten or twelve inches of strong gimp or wire; to bait these hooks, pass the small one through the flesh, immediately under the back or dorsal fin, being cautious not to touch the back bone, as you would thereby injure the vigour of the bait, upon which much of your success depends.

The Dead Snap, with two or four hooks, is made as follows; take about twelve inches of stout gimp looped at one end, to the other tie a No. 1 hook, and an inch further up the gimp, tie another hook of the same size, above which place an oval lead, by passing the looped end through the hole made for that purpose, (*see plate* 9), for that with four hooks, take 8 inches of strong gimp, to each end tie a hook

of proper size, (say No. 1), about an inch above each of these, tie another of the same size, double the gimp in the centre, so that the two bottom and two upper hooks are opposite each other, to the middle of which attach 10 or 12 inches of strong gimp, looped at the other end, and the lead as above. To bait these hooks pass them in at the fish's mouth, and out at the gills, bring the lower hooks just behind the back or dorsal fin, the point and barb piercing slightly through the skin, draw the lead down into the baits mouth and sew it up with white silk.

Plate 9.

Dead Snap with 4 hooks.

The double and treble brazed hooks, are also used for snap fishing, having them tied to gimp or gut, and baited by entering the baiting-needle, to which the snood is attached, in at the vent and out at the mouth, with the lead as before; or, enter the point of the needle at the side, just below the dorsal fin, pass it up carefully immediately under the skin, and bring it out a quarter of an inch before you reach the gill, enter it under the gill and out at the mouth, draw the gimp after, until the bend of the hook is where the needle first entered, now pass the lead over the gimp or gut, and sew up the mouth; these and various other apparatus for trolling, properly arranged, are kept for sale at the fishing tackle stores.

CHAPTER II.

ON SNOODS, WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR TIEING ON HOOKS.

The next article for our consideration is that to which the hook is generally attached, some of them have been already named, and are called *snoods*, or links; *silk worm gut* is better adapted to this purpose than any other known substance, and is prepared by steeping the worm in strong vinegar, the entrail is then taken out, and cleansed for use, being a white, transparent, wiry substance, having the appearance of horse hair, twelve or eighteen inches long, exceedingly strong, and should be round and smooth.

Horse Hair is much used for the same purpose; in England, where the science of fishing is much more studied, practised, and better understood, large fish are taken with a single hair; and Salter, in his excellent work called the Angler's Guide, contends that he and other experienced brothers of the rod, have been eminently successful in catching roach with a single hair, when the finest gut has failed; be it so, I feel no hesitation in recommending gut as the very best material for snoods and bottom lines with which I am acquainted.

Nine, twelve, or fifteen hairs, twisted together by a little machine made for the purpose, is the form in which it is mostly used here, the snood being proportioned to the hook or use for which it is intended, those with one hook are looped at the large end, and

a hook tied to the other, or looped at both ends, and the hook attached by means of a lateral branch, three inches long, and may be made with any number of hooks the length of the snood will admit, observing to keep the branches about six inches apart and laying up the snood when whipped thereon, which will then cause the hooks to stand off from the snood. Gut snoods of these kinds are very neat, and preferable to hair, especially if the fish be shy.

Hogs bristles make excellent short or lateral snoods, and if attached to a length of *sea grass*, as above described, forms a very serviceable article.

Gimp is composed of silk, wrapped with gold or silver wire, to prevent those fish with cutting teeth from biting off the hook.

The sea hook, I always snood with hemp, or cotton cord, by whipping the two ends of a piece fifteen inches long, to the shank of the hook, forming a large loop, whereby it is attached to the line. Annealed brass wire is sometimes used for snooding hooks.

To tie on hooks, make loops, &c. it is necessary to be provided with a sharp knife, and silk or thread of proper size, well waxed with shoemaker's wax; it requires much care to wax fine silk and thread; therefore take several lengths together, draw them lightly over the wax, until well coated; now separate them and draw each piece briskly through soft leather, and the friction will distribute the wax equally over every part. In cold weather the wax becomes brittle and very troublesome to work, at which time it may be reduced to a proper consistency by a small quantity of suet or tallow incor-

porated therewith. Now hold the fish-hook between the finger and thumb of the left hand, with the point downwards; lay the ends of the snood and silk along the shank, to within a short distance of the bend, in other words, opposite the point of the hook; whip round all these (commencing at the end of the shank, as close and tight as the strength of the silk will admit), till opposite the point of the hook; now make a large loop of that part of the silk next the whipping, and pass the end of the silk several times round the hook (within the loop), in the same direction; lay the end up the shank, and continue the whipping as before over this end, until the turns are all out and the loop hangs free. Now draw the end, till the loop is close, and cut off the spare end, which, if properly done, will be a neat efficient tie; and the only mode of making or repairing your tackle where the tie is necessary.

CHAPTER III.

LINES, SWIVELS, FLOATS, LEADS, &c.

LINES are made of various materials and sizes. *Gut lines* are formed by tieing lengths of gut together, by means of a peculiar kind of knot, called a water knot, that leaves one end each side of the knot, which is then whipped down with fine silk. This line is used immediately next the snood, and called a bottom or foot line, varying from eight to fifteen feet long, according to circumstances or the fancy of the angler.

Silk lines are made of almost every hue and length, and are admirably adapted to fishing with a reel, being strong, pliable, and smooth, especially the *platted* line, which, from the peculiarity of its construction, is not liable to kink, or otherwise impede the movements of the *reel*.

The Sea Grass line, from Canton, is an excellent line for ordinary angling, but cannot always be procured of sufficient length for fishing with a reel. By late experiments it has been ascertained that this article is the product of the silk worm, and hence an animal instead of a vegetable substance, as formerly supposed.

The Hair line is frequently used, and makes a very good running line, but is especially applicable to throwing the artificial fly, for which purpose it is made large at one end, and tapers gradually to the other.

The Salmon Line is composed of 30 or 40 hairs, the common size from twelve to eighteen, and are made of either black or white hair, the latter is sometimes coloured blue or green; others are made with hair and silk spun together; the principal advantage of the hair line is their elasticity, resistance to water, running more freely over bushes, and not being so liable to entangle as the others. The best hair lines may be made by a very simple process, as follows, in three quills, open at both ends, place as many hairs, equally divided, as you intend shall form the line; now fit a pine plug in each quill, have the hairs all even at the small end of the quill, then tie those in the three quills together, draw the hair so far through as will bring the shortest hair to the large end of the quill (every hair in the same quill should be of different length), now force the plugs in tight enough to prevent the hairs from turning; hold the knot firmly in the left hand, and twist the three strans simultaneously by rolling the quills under the hand upon the knee. When the strans are well twisted, they may be laid together by permitting that part in the left hand to turn gently and cautiously, now loosen the plugs and feed in other hairs, to take the place of those just used up, and so proceed until the line is the desired length, after which trim off the ends of the hairs with sharp scissors.

Hemp, Flax, and Cotton Lines, are made to vary from the most delicate float lines, no thicker than a darner, to the size of a large log line, a quarter of an inch diameter, and from twelve to one hundred and eighty feet in length, those of fine shoe thread, well put together, are strong, smooth, and handsome lines, capable of supporting a great weight, and

much hardship; those of cotton are said to be less liable to rot, will not become saturated so soon, and are very elastic, the larger lines are generally made of flax. To obviate the difficulty sometimes experienced with hard laid lines, or to facilitate the rotary spinning motion of the bait, the *swivel* is indispensable. They are either brass or steel, of various sizes, and of two different kinds, those called box swivels, (*see plate* 18) are much preferable, revolving at both ends, the brass are not liable to corrode, especially in salt water, but the steel are certainly stronger and more perfect; some of the latter having a hook at one end for the convenience of attaching a wire, gimp, or other loop.

The Common Swivel (*see plate* 20) though not so neat an article, may sometimes be used to very good advantage.

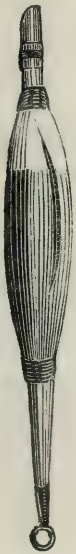
The Egg and Barrel shaped Floats are made of cork, through which a hole is bored longitudinally and a quill float fitted therein, the small end of the quill extending some distance above, and the plug below the cork; a small brass ring is inserted in the end of the plug, through which to pass the line, it is then brought over the cork and through a cap (made by cutting the barrel off a quill, generally dyed red, into pieces about a quarter of an inch in width), which fits upon the quill, and secures the line in its place; the best floats are bound or whipped at the end of the plug, where the brass ring is fixed, above and below the cork, and over the cap, and are much improved thereby: these floats are adapted to windy weather and turbulent waters; and the large egg shaped float for live bait fishing, &c.

Plate 10.

Egg Shape Float.

Plate 11.

Barrel Float.



The most perfect *quill float* is the porcupine quill, which is complete in itself, only requiring the addition of a cap on each end for use, others are made of swan or goose quills, some of which are beautifully decorated and bound, others of common quills, unbound, and very cheap; the quill float requires but little lead to poise it, is moved by the most delicate touch, and not so liable to alarm the timid fish. *Plate* 12.

Quill Float.

The cheapest float is made of white pine or cedar, and mostly painted red, the line is passed through the centre and secured in its place by a light plug. When the quill float is used, pass the line through the ring or cap at the bottom, now wind the line several times around the float, then through the cap on the upper part, draw the line tight, and secure it in its place by means of the cap on the opposite end.

The angler should be well supplied with *leads* of every size, split shot from B to a large pistol ball, and plumb leads from a quarter to four ounces, with loops or eyes in the end, others with holes through them lengthwise, which are either oval, pear shape, or round, and a small roll of sheet lead. Dipsys are made of a conical form, with an eye in the small end, weighing from a quarter, to three pounds, as circumstances may require.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FISHING ROD, REEL, CLEARING RING, DISGORGER, LANDING NET, GAFF, BAIT KETTLE AND BOXES, TROUT BASKET, TACKLE CASE, &c.

THE ROD, being one of the most important items in the angler's list of apparatus, great care should be observed in selecting those that are good; mindful of the old maxim, "the best is the cheapest," some writers recommend a great multiplicity, but provided with a good *general rod* and a fine *fly rod*, the practical angler, need not spend much time in idle regret.

The General Rod, (*See Frontispiece*,) may be had with from three to six joints, and from two to five tops, adapted to each kind of fishing, the tops fitting within the butt, a spear which screws on the large end to support the rod in an upright position when stuck into the ground, and rings on each joint, which, when the rod is put together, should range with each other, and thereby permit the line to run perfectly free, when using the reel. This rod is carried in a neat canvass bag, having a small pocket for the spear. There are rods made especially for trolling, with strong stiff tops and large rings; others with two tops for trolling, and bottom fishing, these rods are generally made of hickory or ash, sometimes of reed or cane.

The Fly Rod, (*See Frontispiece*,) is also made of hickory or brazil wood and is large in the grasp, or for about fifteen inches from the butt, then rapidly

diminishing for a few inches, and afterwards gradually tapering to a fine point, they are ringed and have flat loops on those ends which fit together, whereby they may be secured in that position.

The Bamboo Cane or Reed Rod is light, strong and well adapted to most fine, even including fly fishing, if provided with proper tops. Rods of various qualities are made of hazel, some of which are very cheap.

The Walking Stick Rod is manufactured with from two to five joints, the best are furnished with metal heads, screw ferrules, ash, bamboo or dogwood butts, and spliced tops; the common have either plug or screw ferrules, and wood heads; the rings may be added to the walking stick rod, if they are very small; a good rod should be perfectly straight when put together, taper regularly from the butt to the top, and play true.

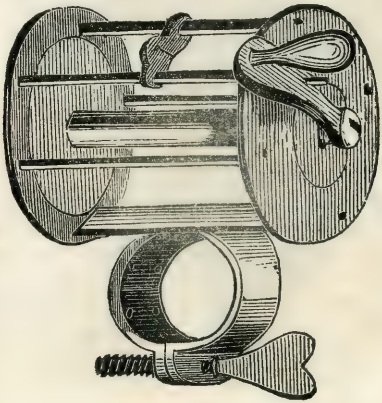
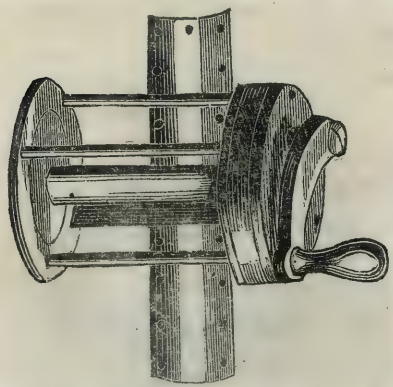


Plate 13.
Plain Reel with Ring.

The Reel or Winch is indispensable when playing a heavy fish with delicate tackle, they are made of brass or German silver, and vary in size, to hold from twenty to a hundred yards of line. The plain reel runs more freely, but the rapid movements of the multiplyer enables the cautious angler to humour the struggling captive's fleetest movements, those

Plate 14.

Multiplying Reel with Strap.



with the strap are fastened to the rod, (in which there is a shallow groove to admit the strap,) by means of brass bands, the upper band being stationary, one end of the strap is slipped underneath, and secured in its place by the lower band sliding over the opposite end, or, it is lashed to the rod, with fine twine; those with the hoop or band, encircle the rod and are tightened in their place, by the thumb screw

attached; if the hoop is too large for the rod, it may be remedied by a piece of thick leather sewed therein, and answers the double purpose of guarding a choice rod from injury. An indifferent reel is worse than useless, and only calculated to spoil your sport and temper; a penurious spirit has encouraged the manufacture of many such, and heretofore almost excluded a good article from our stores; but I am happy to inform my readers, experience has wrought a great change, and that none but the best are now good enough for the majority of purchasers.

Plate 15.

Clearing Ring and Spool.

The Clearing Ring is made of brass; one kind has three claws whereby to draw out weeds, brush, or any such obstruction in which the hook gets fast, or may be passed over the rod and line, and dropped upon the hook, when the angler is so unfortunate as to get foul of a rock, stump, or log. The other is made in two parts and put together with a pin, so that it may be opened and placed on the rod,

above the reel, which otherwise would have to be removed; the ring is then closed and fastened together by a little clasp. (*See Plate.*) The ingenious economist, may manufacture a very good clearing ring of lead or pewter, to answer his purpose; there should be a small strong line thirty or forty feet long attached to the hole in the upper part of the ring, otherwise it might be lost.

The Disgorger, is used to disengage the hook when swallowed by the greedy fish; it is generally made of iron or brass wire (sometimes of ivory, bone or wood,) six or eight inches long, forked at one end and bent round to form an eye at the other.

The Baiting Needle, (*see plate* 6) is indispensable to the troller, it has a spear shaped point and hooked shaped eye, varies from four to eight inches long, and is either brass or steel.

The Landing Net (*see Frontispiece*), if the meshes are small, may also be used for catching baits; the gaff, or landing hook is much more convenient to carry, but objectionable in consequence of mangling the fish; the telescope handle is a perfect contrivance for the latter, and the large joints of a spare rod for the former; the hoop of the landing net should never be less than fifteen inches diameter, and might be 24, for although my inexperienced readers might naturally suppose it were a very easy matter to lift the finny prize from his native element, to the neighbouring shore, let me assure him, that a large game fish is very indignant at the sight of his captor, but more especially his net, which will sometimes rouse his waning strength to desperate effort, and occasion him to vault into the air, or lash the foaming tide and quivering cord

until a lucky bound or stroke shall snap the unyielding line; therefore when the net has goaded him to violent action, give line and play him a few more turns; when completely spent, tow him within the net, keeping his eyes above the surface of the water, or guide it carefully under the water and raise him out. *When live bait fishing*, it is necessary to have a *tin kettle* (*see Frontispiece*) japanned both in and outside, and nearly full of water to keep the fish alive, and a little net with very small meshes to take them out, it being exceedingly improper to insert the warm hand, which has a tendency to injure or even destroy these cold blooded creatures.

The Trout Basket (*see Frontispiece*) and pannier, will be found very useful to the fly-fisher and rover, answering the same purpose the game bag does the gunner, and is suspended by a strap over the shoulder in like manner.

Boxes for *gentles*, *worms*, and *fish*, will be required; the latter (*see Frontispiece*) should be six or seven inches long by four wide, and one and a half deep, with three or four longitudinal apartments to slide therein; these together with the bran that surrounds them, will protect the bait fish from the slightest injury, and keep them sweet and firm.

A piece of *gum elastic* is useful to smooth out gut, hair, &c., that has laid in coils, is chafed, or rough—a *pair of pliers* to put cut shot upon the line—a *small file* to sharpen hooks, and a pair of *sharp scissors*. The angler may lose or break his tackle, and therefore he should be well supplied with *extra lines*, and *hooks on gut*, *hair* and *gimp*, *caps* for *floats*, *rings* for *the rod*, *silk*, *thread*, *shoe-*

maker's wax on leather, and a *tackle case* (*see Frontispiece*) or *Book*, containing all other such items as he *might* want.

CHAPTER V.

INSTRUCTIONS AND MATERIALS FOR MAKING ARTIFICIAL FLIES, INCLUDING ALL THE MOST APPROVED ARTIFICIAL FISH, FROGS, INSECTS, &c.

The Fly Fisher should be provided with a *book* of *artificial flies*, and if he has attained the art of making them neatly, the pockets should be well supplied with the necessary materials therefore,

> "To frame the little animal, provide
> All the gay hues that wait on female pride;
> Let nature guide thee. Sometimes golden wire
> The shining bellies of the fly require;
> The peacock's plume, thy tackle must not fail,
> Nor the dear purchase of the sable's tail.
> Each gaudy bird some slender tribute brings
> And lends the growing insect proper wings.
> Silks of all colours, must their aid impart,
> And every fur promote the fisher's art."—GAY.

viz., *hackle feathers* (being those that hang from the head, down the neck of the fowl,) of a yellow, white, red, black, and dun colour; feathers and wings from the bittern, mallard, pheasant, snipe, partridge, woodcock, rail, plover, starling, thrush, blackbird, swallow, fieldfare, and coot; the fine fibrous part or *herl* of the peacock or ostrich, fea-

thers of all colours, the fur of seals, squirrels, mole, water rats, and from the ears of a hare, (some dyed yellow) camlets, goats, and mohair of all colours; the latter does not become saturated, and is therefore of vast importance in constructing the body of most flies; gold and silver flatted wire, or *twist*, *sewing* silk of every colour and size, beeswax of all colours, a large needle, and good gut; having selected the necessary feathers for the wings, hackle or dubbing for the body, hooks and gut, waxed the silk and looped the gut, proceed to form the *palmer*

Plate 16.

May Fly. Palmer.

as follows:—Tie on the hook (beginning within a few turns of the end of the shank), fasten in the hackle and twist, continue the whipping to the end and back again, which will form the head of the fly; the dubbing must now be spun upon the silk and warped down nearly the length of the intended body; now strip the dubbing from the silk, by means of the thumb nail, and fasten it with a half-hitch; then wind the hackle around over the dubbing, until you come to the tail end, hold the end tight, under the thumb of the left hand, and pick out those fibres that have been tied in; now wind the silver or gold twist neatly over the hackle (but

not too close), tie in these two ends, fasten in the usual manner, and cut off the spare ends. To make a *winged fly*, tie on the hook as before; then take the feather which is to form the wings, and place it on the upper side of the shank of the hook, with the roots toward the bend of the hook, whip over these roots a few turns, and cut off the large ends, close to the whipping, with a pair of sharp scissors; now divide the wings as equally as possible, with a needle, and pass the silk between them two or three turns, to make them stand in a proper position; now wind the silk down about the length of the intended body, and after fastening, spin the *dubbing* to the silk, and form the body by *warping* towards the wings, fasten in the hackle for the legs, and wind it neatly under the wings, so as to hide the ends, strip the dubbing from the silk, and fasten above the wings.

Having described the best and most simple method of making the artificial fly, as plainly as possible, the ingenious angler will be enabled to judge of the merits of this or any other communication illustrative thereof, and choose that he thinks best, and perchance, after a little practice, may make his own.

"When artful flies the angler would prepare,
This task of all deserves his utmost care;
Nor verse nor prose can ever teach him well
What masters only know and practice tell.
Yet this at large, I venture to support,
Nature best followed, best secures the sport.
Of flies, their kind, their seasons, and the breed,
Their shape, their hue, with nice observance heed,
Which most the trout admires, and where obtained
Experience will teach the rest."—MOSES BROWN.

When he has become a proficient in the art of fly making, I, with the poetic fisherman just quoted, would advise him to imitate nature, as close as practicable, especially when fishing in clear water, and bright, calm weather; in which he will be assisted by opening the first fish he lands, and examining its stomach, the contents will be an unerring guide to the bait most suitable to that particular spot and time. When the wind, water and weather is propitious, and the fish are well upon the feed, there is no difficulty in taking fish of any kind; he may therefore try those baits in general use, observing to collect light coloured flies for darkness, dark coloured for bright weather, and red for a medium.

The *March Brown* is one of the most successful and durable artificial flies in the whole catalogue, appearing in the month of March, and continuing to the end of August; the wings are upright on the body, and made of a feather from the pheasant's wing, or partridge's tail, the body of hair from a hare or rabbit's ear, mixed with yellow worsted, a gray hackle for legs, and two fibres of a feather for the tail, on No. 6 or 7 hooks, which should be reduced in size later in the season.

The *Red Fly* has four wings, which are imitated by the dark drake's feathers, the body of the red fur of a squirrel, the legs a red hackle wrapped two or three times around under the wings, on No. 6 or 7 hooks.

The *Blue Dun* appears in March, and is a good fly throughout the year; the wings stand upright on the body, and are to be made of a feather from the starling's or blue-bird's wings; the body of blue fur from a water rat or squirrel, mixed with a small

proportion of lemon coloured mohair, and a blue hackle for legs, two blue fibres for the tail, on No. 8 or 9 hooks.

The Ephemera, Yellow May Fly, or *Cadow,* or *Green Drake,* is the produce of the cad worm, found in numbers along most small gravelly rivers where bushes overhang, to which they fly when changed from a chrysalis; its wings are single and stand high on its back as in the butterfly; those who delight to contemplate the wonderful powers of the *God of Nature,* will find it exceedingly interesting on a bright day of May, to observe this little worm break through its case of dried weed, or rush, in which it has been enclosed, and become immediately transformed into a beautiful fly; the body is yellow, of various shades, ribbed across with green, the tail composed of three small dark wisks, is turned up towards the back; this is one of the most important trout flies, that fish being now in its greatest perfection; the wings are made of a light coloured feather of the gray drake, or wild mallard dyed yellow, the body of yellow lambs' wool, seal's fur, or yellow mohair mixed with a little fox's down, or hog's wool; ribbed with pale yellow and green silk, to imitate the joints of the body; red hackle for legs, and for the tail three long hairs of a sable skin, the whiskers of a black cat, or a horse's beard, on No. 6 hooks.

The Gray Drake appears about the same time as the last, and resembles it in size and shape, the wings are made of a dark gray feather from the mallard, the body of light goat's hair, or white ostrich's hurl, striped with dark silk, the legs of a gray hackle, and the tail, three hairs from a sable's skin;

on No. 6 hooks, or may be varied with ash coloured silk and silver twist.

The Shorn Fly or marlow buzz, is a small caterpillar, with reddish brown wings, generally seen in grass fields, the wings and legs are imitated with a red hackle, the body of peacock's hurl; or a dark blue hackle, and peacock's hurl as above, these flies may be used at any time of day, and are at their greatest perfection in June.

The Stone Fly escapes from its husk or case before the wings are sufficiently formed to enable it to fly, and creeps into the crevice of a neighbouring stone (whence their name), they are inhabitants of almost every trout stream and stony river, and very killing bait in May and June. The body is made of dark brown and yellow camlet or mohair mixed, the wings, which are four in number and lay flat on the back, are imitated with the mottled feather from the hen pheasant, or pea hen, and a gray hackle for legs; No. 4 or 5 hooks, two fibres for the tail and horns or feelers on his head. The stone fly may also be used during the day.

The Orl Fly may be seen playing upon the top of the water throughout the month of June, and is a very good bait at all hours of the day, it has four wings lying flat on the back, which are made of a grizzly hackle, or feather from the wing of a brown hen, the body of a peacock's hurl and warped with dark red silk, on a No. 8 or 7 hook.

The Sky blue will be found useful in June and July, when the water is low and clear; the wings stand upright, and are made of a light blue feather of a hen, the body of pale yellow mohair, mixed with a little light blue fur, and a yellow hackle for legs,

on a No. 9 hook. The wings of the fern fly, are made of a woodcock's feather, or fieldfare's wing, the body of orange coloured silk, and a pale dun hackle for legs, on No. 6 or 7 hooks, and is a superior fly in July.

The Red Spinner appears the latter end of June, and may be used till the first of September, the wings are made of a dark brown drake's feather, and the body of the red fur of a squirrel, ribbed with gold twist, and a red hackle for legs and tail, on No. 8 or 9 hooks, this fly is best adapted to dark water and late in the day.

The Blue Gnat may be used from June until October, especially if the water is low and fine, the wings are made of a small blue hackle or feather from a snipe's wing, the body of light blue fur mixed with a little yellow mohair, on No. 10 hooks.

The Red Ant Fly is made on No. 8 hooks for June and July, and No. 10 hooks for August and September; the wings are made of a starling's feather, the body of copper coloured peacocks' hurl, and ginger hackle for legs.

The Black Ant Flies are made of corresponding size, and used at the same time, the wings are formed of a light blue hackle, or from under the snipe's wing, the body of black ostrich's hurl, &c., a black hackle for legs.

The Whirling Blue is used from the beginning of August until the close of the season, the wings stand upright, and are made of a starling's or jay's feather, the body of squirrels' fur, mixed with yellow mohair, and a red hackle for legs, the tail of blue fibres and on No. 9 hooks.

The White Moth is only suitable for very dark

days and night-fishing, the wings are made of a feather from the wings of a white owl, the body of white cotton or ostrich's hurl, and a white hackle over all, on No. 4 or 5 hooks.

The Brown Moth is made and used similarly, the wings from the brown owl, the body of brown mohair, and brown hackle for legs.

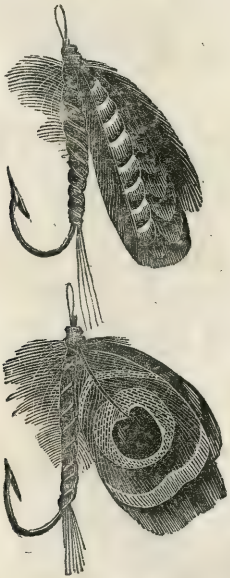


Plate 17.
Salmon Flies.

The Salmon Flies may be made by simply increasing the size of some of those we have just described; for although distorted to an unnatural magnitude, the

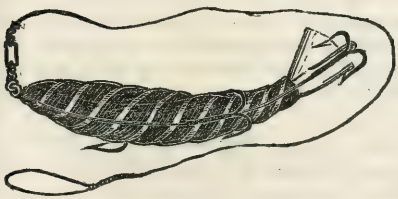
greedy appetite will be captivated with the gaudy, glittering thing, which tempts them to their fate. The body of the *Dragon Fly* or Libella, is made of auburn coloured mohair, warped with yellow silk, the wings of a reddish brown feather from the wing of a turkey cock, and a ginger coloured hackle for legs, on No. 0 or 1 hooks; or the wings of a rich brown feather from a heron's wing, the body of drab or dove coloured mohair, a bittern hackle for the legs, and a forked tail.

The wings of the *King Fisher or Peacok Fly*, are made of a feather from the neck or tail of a peacock, the body of deep green mohair, warped with light green silk, and a jay's feather wrapped under the wings; or the wings of a dark shining green feather from a drake's wing, the body of green mohair, warped with chocolate coloured silk, a bittern's hackle under the wings, on No. 1 or 2 hooks: these flies are all about one and a half or two inches long. We might enumerate many more, but having described those of acknowledged superiority; suitable to the different months, weather, and waters, it would be but a waste of time and paper calculated to confuse the reader.

There are also *artificial wasps, beetles, grasshoppers, frogs, mice*, &c., for pike fishing; and very beautiful imitations of the *minnow, bleak*, &c., for salmon, pike, chub, trout, bass, rock, perch, &c., which may be purchased at the fishing tackle store, to please the most fastidious taste, or lure the cunning victim to take the well dissembled but fatal bait.

Plate 18.

Kill Devil and Box Swivel.



The Kill Devil, though somewhat unnatural in appearance, is a most excellent bait and spins well.

Fishing with the *natural fly or bug*, is called dipping, or dapping, for which you will require a light stiff rod, a strong line and gut bottom or foot line, and a small, strong hook, carried through the thick part of the fly's body, immediately under the wings.

CHAPTER VI.

OF WORMS, GENTLES, GRUBS, PASTE, SPAWN, GREAVES, BAIT-FISH, FROGS, MICE, AND GROUND BAITS.

KNOWING that one of the principal obstructions to a more general participation in this delightful recreation, which not only invigorates the body, but softens down the asperities of, and improves the mind, leading to a contemplation of the beauties of nature, the great first cause, and thereby diverting

the youthful thoughts from those principles, company, and amusements, which vitiate the appetite, debase the creature, and finally prepares him for scenes of infamy and utter ruin, is, the difficulty of procuring the necessary bait at a convenient season, and the lack of information with regard to the favourite ground, or swim of the various finny race; I shall endeavour to be particularly explicit upon this subject.

Worms are very generally and deservedly esteemed, as baits for fish, especially if the streams are swollen, or rapid. The *lob or garden-worm* is generally found in gardens, or where manure has laid, they may be collected of a damp evening, in the spring and summer, or induced to come to the top in dry weather, by pouring an infusion of walnut-leaves or hulls, or salt upon the ground. The largest are the best, of a dirty white or yellowish cast, and good bait for salmon, trout, perch, cat-fish, flounders, ells, and chub.

The Marsh Worm (as its name would indicate) is partial to low marshy places, and may also be found under cow or other dung, they are of a dark brown colour, with a bluish livid gloss, and will become more tough by a few days scouring in moss, they are used in catching trout, perch, chub, roach, sun, and cat-fish, ells, &c.

Red Worms are usually found with lob worms, in old rotten dunghills, tanner's spent bark, or other offal collections, and are decidedly the best bait for general fishing, those taken from a strong, dry, loomy soil are to be preferred, especially if of a deep red colour. Almost any fish will take this worm, particularly in the spring, fall and winter.

Brandling are striped with red and yellow, across the whole body, they may be found in old rotten dung hills, where that of horses, cows, and pigs are mixed together, the best in tanners' old, spent bark, but must be kept several days in moss, to remove the bitter, pungent substance within. *The blood worm*, is the smallest used in angling, and are bred in cow-yards, drains, sewers, &c., and may be collected in a mass, having the appearance of so much blood, they are about an inch long, as thick as a darning needle, very lively, and may be kept in the soil from which they are taken; they are a very superior bait for roach, perch, sun-fish, minnows, &c.

The Marl or Tag-Tail is another excellent worm for bait, and may be found in clayey banks, it is a clean, light red, lively, deep headed worm, and requires but little scouring.

The Lug or Sand Worm is more especially adapted for sea fishing, and is dug out of the sand along the sea shore, when the tide has left it dry. To *scour* or cleanse worms from their dirt and filth, it is only necessary to keep them in damp moss, two or three days, examine them every day, and if there be any mutilated or sickly, throw them away, or they will spoil the moss, and occasion the death of others: wash the moss in clean water, squeeze it out as dry as possible, and replace the worms.

The Gentle or Maggot, though but little used in this country, and perhaps repugnant to my readers' idea of cleanliness, *when* familiarly recognized by its latter cognomen, is an invaluable bait, and therefore should not be neglected. They may be procured by exposing almost any animal to the action

of the fly; which deposit soon becomes a living maggot. After they are fully grown, put them into a salmon kit, or other roomy vessel, containing damp house sand, which will keep them cool and thereby prevent their changing into a chrysalis, or you may keep up a regular supply, by giving young or green *gentles*, a daily allowance of fresh flesh, taking them out for use when they become of a proper size. Gentles may be kept over winter by the following method, provide a sheep's head, with part of the wool on it, a rabbit, or liver, cut gashes in them, so that they may be well fly blown, when they have become full grown gentles, put all into a cask containing a peck of fresh mould or earth, and a half peck of half dried cow dung, then put the same quantity of dung and earth over them, and keep the cask in a cool place. When the top becomes dry, sprinkle it with water, and when you want a few for use, be very careful not to let the air get to those left, or they will soon change as before mentioned, and be entirely useless.

The young Wasp or Grub is a very enticing bait; to prevent them from growing too fast, keep the nest in a cold place, or smoke the upper side with sulphur, and for immediate use drop them in boiling water, where let them remain three or four minutes.

The Cod or Cad bait, is found in small strong streams, encased in a husk and adhering to the stones, the largest are the best, and are about three quarters of an inch long, they are capital bait for trout, sun-fish, roach, chub and perch, in June.

The Cabbage Grub, which may be found in gardens, from June till October: and the *wood grub* found under the bark of oak and other wood, are

both excellent baits for the above named fish, and may be had in dry weather, when it is almost impossible to get a worm, and from this very circumstance, the fish are well upon the feed.

Bees and Grasshoppers, which are very abundant in June, July, and August, are capital baits for trout, chub, &c., the sting of the former should be taken out.

All pastes for fishing should be made with clean hands, and of good, sweet materials, as fish generally, are much averse to acidity, and some, very dainty in their diet.

Wheat flour and old cheese kneaded together with clean water until it becomes tough and stiff, is an excellent bait for roach, chub, cat-fish, perch, &c., or after removing the crust from a small loaf of wheat bread, dip the crumb or soft part in clean water, and squeeze it out as dry as possible, and work it in the hands, until it becomes very tough, the addition of a small quantity of vermillion, so as to make it a salmon colour or pink, is said to be a great improvement, of which, however, I cannot perceive the advantage.

For Sweet Paste, dip the crumb of wheat bread in honey, or lump sugar dissolved in water, and work it in the hands until of proper consistence for use.

Another Paste, is made by dipping the crumb of a small loaf into the liquor where greaves or fat meat has been boiled, and kneaded stiff as before, to which some of the greaves may be added; *greaves*, are those insoluble particles, or residue, which is left after fat has been tried or melted

(sometimes called cracklings), and may be had at the tallow chandler's shop.

The Spawn or Roe of the *Shad*, is almost exclusively used as bait for rock, perch, cat-fish, &c. from March until June, in those rivers which this delicious fish ascend.

Salmon Spawn, is also said to be a superior bait for trout, bass, chub, roach, &c.; to preserve which, take a pound of spawn, wash it from all blood and skin, rinse it in cold water, and hang it up in a bag twenty-four hours. Then add to it two ounces of fine salt and a quarter of an ounce of saltpetre, and hang it up again for twenty-four hours, after which spread it on a dish to dry, either in the sun, or before the fire. When it becomes stiff, put it into a jar and run melted suet over the top, and cover the jar with a bladder, to exclude the air; put it in a dry, cool place, and it may be kept two years.

The Minnow, *Bleak*, *Young Roach*, and *Young Eel*, are the most enticing baits when trolling for salmon, trout, pike, rock, bass, and large perch. Frogs, and even mice are good baits for the voracious pike.

In consequence of the trouble of preparing *ground baits*, and the unwarrantable hurry to commence fishing, this important preliminary operation is wholly neglected. But let the omission arise from what cause it may, it is equally reprehensible, and the fact "that what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," is equally true in this, as all other matters, whether of business or recreation, and I can assure the angler, that he will find it to his account to bait the ground before he begins bottom fishing, either with a float or plumb, and if practicable, the

evening before, should he fish in the morning. He may also throw in a little occasionally, whilst angling, to keep the fish about his hook. The most simple ground baits are made by working clay and bran together, to which may be added a little bread; divide this into balls about the size of a hickory nut, and if the stream be rapid, enclose a small stone in each piece, to prevent its drifting away; or boiled potatoes mixed with bran or meal, and divide as before; or mix bran and clay together in lumps as large as an apple; put a dozen or more gentles in the middle and enclose them as though it were an apple dumpling, or you may substitute worms for gentles, leaving a small part outside the clay, which will soon soften and separate, the worms or gentles gradually working out will keep the fish about your hook; or, chop a pound of greaves into small pieces, cover it with hot water, and let it remain until it softens, pick out the nicest, whitest pieces to bait your hook, work up the remainder with clay or bran into balls. Malt well soaked in water, fresh sweet grains mixed with blood, worms cut in small pieces, and green gentles may be used in still water; but in rapid streams would not only be useless, but divert the fish from about the hook.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FLOAT, PLUMB, TROLLING AND HAND LINES, DEEPSEA BOW, LAY OUT AND SEA LINES—THEIR USE.

HAVING now described the necessary materials, baits, &c., we shall next proceed to exemplify their use, and our first consideration will be, to have these materials put together properly. *The float line*, is that most generally adopted by the young noviciate; it should be looped at one end at least, and attached to the top of the rod by the other; the loop is now passed through the cap of the float, and then through the wire eye or ring in the plug, the float is then secured in its place by the cap which fits upon the quill; now select a proper snood, and pass the loop through that in the line, and the snood through its own loop; now put as many cut shot on the snood as will trim the float; now plumb the depth accurately, by enclosing the shank of the hook within the folds of the sheet lead plummet, and arranging the float so that the top will be even with the surface of the water, when the lead is on the bottom. If you bait with worms, enter the point of the hook at the head and pass it down the middle to within a quarter of an inch of the tail, which being loose and lively, will entice the fish to bite. If you bait with gentles, enter the point of the hook at either end, and bring it out at the other, then draw the hook back again, so that the point may be entirely hid within the gentle, the skin of which is some-

times tough, and without this precaution, may miss the fish, unless you strike very hard, and thereby risk breaking the line or rod.

To bait with greaves, put on each piece separately, so as to cover the hook from the bend to the point.

The Plumb Line, may be made of sea grass, hair, or twine, and, as with all others, looped at one or both ends: now attach a hair or gut snood, having a loop at each end, by the upper loop, and an oval or pear shaped plummet of proper size (to suit the strength and depth of the stream you fish), to that loop below the hooks; although these snoods are made with from one to six hooks on each, I do not think there is any great advantage in having more than three or four to either the float, plumb, or throw out line.

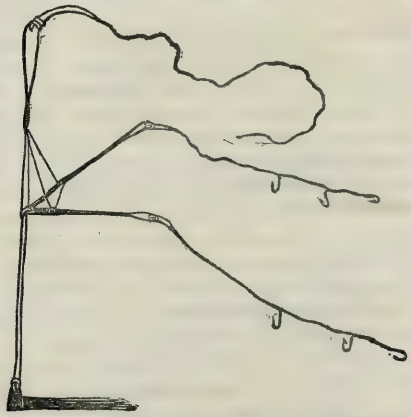
The Trolling Line must be varied to suit the game, when angling for salmon, trout, rock, bass, large perch, &c., have three or four feet of strong gut attached to the line by means of a box swivel, on this bottom or foot, put whatever cut shot is necessary (if any), and another swivel, to which affix the gut snood. When trolling with a boat, have a strong hemp line from ninety to one hundred and twenty feet long, a large box swivel near the hook, and another twenty feet farther up.

The *Throw-out or Hand-line* should be of hemp, cotton, or flax, sixty or seventy feet long, small and strong. Make a large loop (say four inches long) at one end, by which to affix the dipsy. Now tie three No. 1 hooks, on as many pieces of strong twisted hair or twine, four inches long; whip one of these to the line, eight inches above the loop, and

tne others eight inches apart; wind the line neatly on a small block made for the purpose.

Plate 19.

Deepsea Bow, with Snoods, Lead, &c.



The *Deepsea Bow* is made of whalebone, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches long. Those pieces prepared for the ribs of umbrellas are about the proper size, and should be regularly tapered from the centre to each end, and rounded at the same time. Now soften it at the middle by immersing that part in boiling water; it may then be bent to an angle of about forty-five degrees and immediately plunged into cold water, which hardens the bone; it then retains that shape. Now take six feet of strong small hemp cord, three and a half feet of which double together, and pass the middle of this twenty-

one inches of double cord once around the angle of the whalebone, so that one half is above and the other end below; now take double thread previously waxed, and lash it securely in that position; mark off three and a half inches each side of the angle of the whalebone and at twice the length of the short end lash the other to the whalebone, where marked, with the end towards the angle; now take the cord across to the other mark (the ends of cord and whalebone being in the same direction), keep the cord tight and lash it fast; now adjust these several parts and ends, and lash them all together, leaving a loop above whereby the line is attached, the large loop below being intended for the lead; now whip the two ends of a piece of strong twisted hair, three inches long, to each end of the whalebone, thereby forming loops for the snood. This apparatus is admirably adapted for catching perch, &c., the hooks all hanging within a few inches of the bottom, the leverage enabling you to feel the most delicate bite in the deepest rivers, and the spring itself hooking the fish. (*See Plate* 19.)

The *Sea Line* is made of large strong cord, from 90 to 180 feet long, a large loop at the bottom for the dipsy, and a small loop one inch long, whipped on the line eighteen inches above, and two others of the same description eighteen inches apart. These loops should point up the line and enable the fisherman to change his hooks at pleasure, requiring but a moment to loop them on or take them off.

The *Lay-out Line* most generally used, is made of cotton, from 180 to 360 feet long. To one end is attached a dipsy of about four or five pounds weight. The hooks (previously tied on snoods fifteen

inches long), are now attached to the line one yard apart, as follows:—Hold the hook in the left hand, and pass the other end of the snood around the line, first to the left, and then to the right, of that part held in the left hand, and fasten with a bow-knot. Proceed in this way to tie on the snoods until within sixty or seventy feet of the opposite end of the line, where place another dipsy of corresponding weight. The remainder of the line is necessary to lead ashore and make it fast, or a lead may be placed at each end, and the whole length of the line filled with hooks as above, and stretched across the stream and sunk, which will then be out of the reach of those long-fingered, mischievous people, who apply all things within reach to their own private use. This line can be taken up when necessary, by means of a drag or grappling hook. The first named lines are used by securing that end without hooks to the shore, and stretching the other end across the stream, by means of a batteaux. They are taken up every half hour, and if the fish has swallowed or gorged the hook, it is easily disengaged from the line, by means of the slip-knot, and taken out at leisure. The hooks being laid regularly over the gunnel of the boat, as the line is taken up, will run out freely as the boat is rowed from the shore.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE GUDGEON, MINNOW, BLEAK, SMELT, ROACH, CHUB, SUN-FISH, PERCH, ROCK, AND PIKE.

HAVING adjusted the line, bait, &c., we next proceed to the all important part of capturing the glittering, scudding crew.

The *Gudgeon* is an inhabitant of nearly all our rivers; it has a roundish body, dark bluish back, and white belly; it is a fearless, greedy, foolish little fish, from three to five inches long, feeding on worms, the spawn of shad, &c., and may be seen in immense congregations about the wharves, shipping, &c. of our fresh water streams. It does not require the exercise of much skill nor delicate tackle to take this unresisting fish, and is therefore offered as an introduction and encouragement to the young aspirant. It is necessary to use No. 11 or 12 hooks, and a blood or tail end of a red worm, or other small bait, and a small quill float, otherwise you will miss many a fish. This little fish is excellent eating, when fried brown; but owing to their diminutive size and consequent trouble of preparing them for the table, seldom served up. I doubt not but that they would make an excellent imitation of anchovi, and may be taken in countless myriads with a seine or dip net, or basket, baited with the entrails and spawn of shad, &c.

The Minnow is another, and the smallest of the carp species, seldom exceeding three inches long,

and varying much in colour, the backs of some are greenish, and the bellies white and silvery, they may be found along the shores, and at the mouth of those small streams and ditches that empty into rivers, at mill tails, &c., they are active, vigorous, handsome little fish, biteing freely at a blood worm, a small piece of red worm, gentles, or paste, on No. 12 hooks, but are only used as a bait for other fish, and may be taken more expeditiously with a scoop net, made for that purpose.

The Bleak is also of the carp family, and a very handsome, active fish, from four to six inches long, with a slender body, brilliant green back, and shining silvery belly; they may be caught from March till Autumn, with a light rod, small line, and quill float, on No. 11 or 12 hooks, baited with gentles or paste, at about a foot under water, or they will take a live house fly, or artificial gnat, at the top, affording the young angler much sport and practice; these fish are also only prized as bait for other fish.

Smelts have recently become a frequent, and justly esteemed luxury of our markets; those brought to Philadelphia and New York, are from the Raritan river, varying in length from four to seven inches, with handsome shaped, roundish body, yellowish back, silvery belly and eyes, and loose scales, their mouth and tongue have numerous exceedingly large teeth for so small a fish.

When angling for smelts, it is necessary to have a strong and pliable top to your rod, strong sea grass or gut line, and 10 or 12 No. 8 or 9 hooks.

When they bite (contrary to all other fish) they throw the line up, and it is important that you strike

quick and strong; they are always found in deep water, near the bottom, and may be caught with either float or plumb line, the latter being preferable, the best baits are the belly of eels, or their own kind, also blood worms, red worms, lobster, and shrimp.

The Roach (*Leuciscus Ratilus of Cuvier*) is a very general resident of our large rivers, especially those that are deep, still and clear, and frequently collect in large shoals: the back is of a dusky brown shade, the sides yellowish and belly white, the fins and eyes are red, the scales large, and the tail slightly forked, they are a long, thin, handsome shaped, active fish, seldom reaching one pound in weight, and although the soundness of its flesh is proverbial, is a soft, indifferent fish for the table throughout the summer months; their flesh, however, becomes more firm in the fall of the year, and during cold weather they are wholesome, nutritious food; to take large roach when in season, is excellent sport, and being the only fresh water fish angled for in the winter, enhances the pleasure with those disposed to face the pinching blast; use a light cane or hazel rod, with a light, stiff top, a fine grass, hair, or gut line, a small quill float, so leaded that not more than a half inch appears above the water, and No. 10 hooks, the salmon coloured paste is a good bait all the year round, in pieces as large as a pea, they will also take parboiled wheat, wood and earth worms, in winter; and gentles, cads, and the house fly, in summer; observe to have but fifteen or twenty inches of line from the float to the point of the rod, and the latter so elevated that the line does not bag. The moment you see the least motion of the float, strike smartly by a movement of

the wrist, for the largest roach sometimes bite very fine, and unless you are nice in these particulars, you may miss two out of three bites, or break the very delicate tackle necessary for complete success; it is important when angling for roach, chub, sunfish, trout, salmon, &c., to keep entirely out of sight, and observe a rigid silence. In winter the roach will be found in deep water, about wharves, bridges, piles, flood gates, sluices, &c., and on clear gravelly or sandy bottoms; sometimes you may be compelled to cut a hole through the ice bound stream, and use a plumb line and stronger tackle, but in no case neglect the advantage of ground baiting before you begin.

The Chub (*Cyprinus Oblongus of Cuvier*) like the roach is much better eating late in the fall and winter, than in warm weather, they are bold biting, though very shy fish, taking a bait either at the top or bottom, throughout the year. When less than four pounds weight, the chub is a handsome fish, the sides are of a greenish, golden yellow, darker on the back, and silvery white belly, the scales are large, the upper part of the dorsal fin, and the end of the tail a dark purple, the tail broad and slightly curved, and the mouth and head large and round; neither chub nor roach thrive well in ponds, but delight in deep holes, shelving banks, and the roots and stumps of trees, in winter and autumn; and the tail of mills, falls, and scowers of clear rapid rivers.

When the nature of the stream will admit, and the fish are large, use a long ringed rod, a reel, and forty or fifty yards of platted silk or grass running line, a gut bottom line, and No. 2 to 6 hooks, on gut, with or without a float, as fancy may dictate:

but it is a very natural conclusion that so timid a fish would be excited to inherent fear of lurking ill, and deterred from tasting the enticing bait, especially if the water is very bright, in the presence of even the most delicate float; if there should be such obstructions as would enable the chub, by their well known propensity of making for stumps, weeds, &c., when hooked, to endanger your running tackle, use a short, strong rod and line, and when you have hooked a fish, lift him out immediately at all hazards.

When bottom fishing, use red worms in the spring, and greaves, gentles or sweet paste in the summer, fall, and winter. Bullocks brains and marrow from the back bone is said to be the best bait for winter. Chub may also be taken with the artificial or natural fly, grasshopper, wasp, bee, &c., throughout the months of June, July, or August, or by trolling with a live or dead bait fish.

The Sun Fish is of the genus *Perca*, with a very high or hog'd back, spinous dorsal fin, which it erects when alarmed, giving this vigorous, active little fish, a truly formidable appearance. They seldom exceed six or eight inches in length, but are nearly as broad as long, with a dark olive green back, lighter on the sides, and yellow belly, a rough spotted body, bright eyes, and forked tail. They delight in clear water, rapid streams and eddies, with gravelly bottoms, and bright warm weather; they are very shy, suspicious fish, and will frequently approach the baited hook with longing appetite, examine closely the wriggling worm, and at the least movement (even of a shadow), calculated to arouse their quick perception, dart away

with a velocity the eye can scarcely follow, but generally return again, and if the angler, his rod, and shadow is unseen, the line fine, and the little hook well covered with enticing bait, seize the fatal morsel; now strike gently, and if the fish is large, be prepared for a desperate struggle; if without a reel or running line, keep the rod elevated, and the line tight upon the fish, the elasticity of the rod, which yields to every pull, will then assist in killing your powerful little adversary; they will also take gentles, grasshoppers, and flies, either at top or two or three feet under water, and afford the angler much sport; their flesh is very firm, white, and nutritive, and excelled by very few of the finny tribe.

The White or Silver Perch (*Bodianus Leucas*) is a bold, voracious, handsome shaped, and game fish, seldom exceeding fifteen inches long, or one and a half pounds weight; with a white belly, and a bluish hog shaped back, surmounted with a strong, spinous, dorsal fin, which it erects at pleasure, and even intimidates the all devouring pike; it has a fine eye, small wedge shaped head, small mouth, and forked tail; and, contrary to the nature of most gregarious fresh water fish, will sometimes even attack and devour its own kind; they frequent deep holes of rivers with a gentle current, and gravelly or sandy bottom: the eddies of falls, rocks, and piers; and the splatter docks, rushes, &c., along the shores: large perch may be taken with a live minnow, or young eel, on a No. 1 or 2 hook; if you use a float it should be of a large size, that the bait fish cannot pull it under, and so loaded near the hook, that the weight may keep him down; or they may be taken with a dead minnow, on the

loaded gorge hook; or with shrimp, worms, gentles, grubs, grasshoppers, and shad spawn, all of which are excellent baits for perch: the plumb line is best adapted to angling in deep water, and the float line is most generally used in the reeds and splatter-docks, which grow upon the muddy flats of our tide waters; the perch frequent these flats to feed, as the tide flows over them, and may be taken when the water is but six or eight inches deep. The deepsea bow is almost exclusively used for catching perch in the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, having myself, in company with a friend, taken eleven dozen at the upper end of Petty's Island, in one hour. The cove opposite the Swedes' Church is another celebrated ground for perch, the water at this place is nearly forty feet deep, and the tide strong, you will therefore require a lead of from two to two and a quarter pounds weight, a small, sixty feet, hemp or cotton line, and from three to six No. 7 hooks, on each end of the bow. Your batteaux must be anchored a hundred and fifty yards from the wharf, and a person can fish out of each side of the stern of the boat, this fishing commences about the first of June, and lasts till October; during the extreme heat of the meredian sun, you should be protected from its influence by an awning suspended over the boat, as the exposure might otherwise create unpleasant effects.

The Yellow Perch (*Bodianus Flavescens*) is similar in shape, but differs in colour, being yellow underneath, darker on the sides, and dark olive green on the back, with broad, transverse, blackish bands across the body, and perhaps more decidedly a salt water fish, but becoming the famous Bass of the West,

when they ascend the Mississippi. They are angled for and taken in the same manner as the preceding, are almost equally firm, nutritious, and savory food, and grow to a larger size.

The Rock or Striped Bass, (*Perca Labrax*) has a white belly, the upper parts of the sides and back are striped longitudinally, with bluish black and slate coloured stripes: the body is round and thick, heavy towards the shoulders, and the mouth large. They grow to the weight of 75 or 100 pounds, and ascend our rivers very early in the spring of the year. The best bait from March till June for fish weighing less than 3 lbs. is shad roe, but as they increase in size, they also increase in sagacity and strength, and it requires the exercise of all the skilful angler's best ability and tackle, to hook and land this vigorous fish, when weighing 10 or 15 pounds. The rod should be a hickory or ash joint rod, with rings, a large reel, and 75 or 100 yards of silk, grass, or super hemp running line, a strong gut bottom eight or ten feet long, (connected with a swivel) and No. 0 or 00 hooks on strong gut, or fine gimp, baited with a bright, lively minnow, or young eel; or the leaded gorge hook, baited with a dead minnow. Thus prepared with a boat anchored immediately below the foaming torrent of our far famed water works at Philadelphia, the practised angler may enjoy as close a trial of his skill, as he could desire, and if master of the art, sometimes land a ten pound fish. Large rock are to be found under the falls which generally impede his progress up stream (watching for the small fry that are hurried over), and may be taken by anglers from below, with a strong hemp or cotton line, from 90 to 150

feet long, a strong gimp snood connected by means of a box swivel, and a bright minnow, roach, eel, or bleak, as bait; a light skiff is now rowed to and fro, just above the rapids or falls, and the bait is carried down by the water, with a constant rotary motion, which deceives this wily fish. That end of the line in the boat, should be attached to a cork, or wooden buoy, which may be thrown overboard in case the hook gets fast; this mode of taking bass, of from ten to thirty pounds weight, is much practised amid the rocky rapids of the Susquehanna, and on the Delaware river near Trenton, from June until cold weather; those of a larger size, are generally taken in nets.

The Jack, Pike, or Pickeral so called in different sections of our extensive country, (and the *Esox Lucius of Cuvier*), has a flatish head, very large mouth, large tongue studded with teeth, the lower jaw which is the longest, is also set round with large crooked teeth, all of which enables this merciless fish to hold and quickly destroy its unfortunate victim, its body may be considered longish until it attains a certain size, after which, it increases more in bulk than length; it is round, and covered with small, hard, scales, and when in season a slimy substance; the back and upper part of the sides are of a greenish golden hue, and the belly a dirty white; its eyes are bright yellow, sunk in their sockets, and so placed as to enable him to look upwards, (a hint to the angler not to sink his bait too low). The pike spawns in March, after which they are unworthy the sportsman's notice, until September, or October, being longer recovering their health and vigour than almost any other fish. They delight most

in clear, pure, small streams, abounding with pickeral weed, upon which the are said to feed; deep holes with sandy bottoms; the bends of rivers and shady secluded places, laying with his head up stream, watching for his prey. The double gorge hook, leaded on the shank, and baited with a roach, chub, or gudgeon, about four or five inches long (See plate No. 7.), is the most scientific and successful manner of taking this fresh water tyrant, and offers very little obstruction to his gorging the bait, which he does by seizing it across the body, turning and swallowing it head foremost.

The next best and easiest way is with a live minnow, frog, or mouse, upon the single, double or triple hook, with or without a float, as fancy may dictate.

Pike may also be taken with the spring snap and dead snap. When fishing with the snap, it is necessary to have a strong, stiff rod, and strong line, to strike the moment you have a bite, and land the fish with all possible despatch.

The man of war trimmer, or fox hound, is frequently used in England for taking this fish—a flat cork about six inches diameter, with a groove in the outer edge to admit the line; a lead underneath to keep it upright; a slit in the top to prevent the line unwinding; a hook attached to gimp or wire, and baited with a small fish or frog, is so arranged that the bait hangs within a foot or two of the bottom, as it floats along. When the pike takes the bait, the line is loosed from the slit and runs freely from the groove, enabling the fish to retire to his haunt and gorge the bait at leisure.

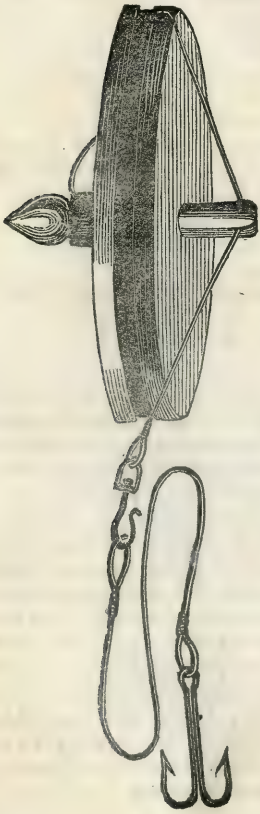


Plate 20.

Man of War Trimmer, common Swivel, and Pike Hook, with Gimp Trace.

Others, called bank runners, or trimmers, are used in a similar manner. A spool, containing the line, is made to work freely on the top of a peg or stake, which is stuck in the ground and baited as before.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SALMON, SALMON TROUT, SEA TROUT, WHITE FISH OR LAKE TROUT, BROOK TROUT, CAT-FISH, AND EEL.

THE *Salmon* (*or Salmo Salar of Cuvier*) is justly esteemed one of the most delicious flavoured and important fish, worthy the angler's notice; being also a subject of much commercial consideration; and my only regret is, that this excellent fish is confined to northern regions, and seldom found so far south as the Hudson river. But when the softening influence of spring has loosed the icy fetters of more northern streams, the salmon leaves the ocean in solid phalanx; forces his way up those rivers, surmounting every obstacle, and leaping over falls of incredible height; they are now in full vigour and very fat, but covered with the ***Learnea Salmonea***, or salmon louse, which soon dies and drops off. They deposit their spawn in July, after which they return to sea, lean and lank, infested with another louse peculiar to their fresh water residence.

Formerly the St. Lawrence afforded large supplies of this noble fish but they are fast receding

before the march of improvement and increasing population, and must ere long be visitants only of the thinly settled, inhospitable shores of polar climes. According to English writers, the salmon ascend their rivers about September, spawn at Christmas, and return to sea, leaving their ova covered up in the sand and gravel of the shore, which quickens into life the following March, and is soon after hurried to sea by some propitious flood, being four or five inches long. They return again to fresh water in July or August, having attained the length of twelve or fourteen inches. At two years old, they weigh from five to seven pounds, and in six years, they arrive at their ordinary size, weighing fifteen or twenty pounds, and measuring four feet.

The back of the salmon is of a bluish cast, variegated with dark irregular spots, the sides silvery, and the belly white. The upper jaw is the longest, and in the male is studded with teeth.

The salmon does not stay long in one place, and generally keep in the deepest parts, near the bottom. When on the feed, they may be found at the mouth of a small stream which forms an eddy; the most propitious times are, early in the morning and late in the afternoon—when the water is clearing after a flood—when the wind blows hard (if not from the north or east), against the current, and when the sun shines through showers. It is asserted that this fish is much averse to everything of a bright red colour. Be provided with a good strong, ringed rod about eighteen feet long, but not too heavy; a large multiplying reel, that will hold one hundred yards of strong, small running line, that will not kink; a tapered casting line, twenty or

twenty-five yards long, a strong gut bottom line, and a large, gaudy fly on a No. 1 or 0 hook. Having put your tackle properly together, cast the fly as far off towards the opposite shore as possible; being careful to have the wind upon your back, and the fly the first thing to touch the water in a light natural manner, and draw the fly across those spots likely to contain these noble fish, imitating the actual movements of the fly. When a fish takes the hook give him time to gorge the bait, then strike gently by a motion of the wrist and give line; for on the first sensation of pain, he will plunge and spring with great violence, and use every exertion to escape; should he lay quiet or run towards you, wind up the slack of the line, but be prepared for every turn and plunge, endeavouring to keep the line tight upon the fish, yet careful no impediment prevents its running freely; having now quite exhausted the unwilling captive, who lays flouting on his side, draw him gently to the shore, put the landing net under and lift him out. Salmon are taken with a minnow, shrimp, worm or muscle; also with the artificial minnow and devil, the latter being most successful. Those for exportation, are taken with a net, or at night by means of a spear; the boatman is lighted to his work of destruction by a flaming flambeau of fat pine knots.

The Salmon Trout, (*Salmo Trutta of Cuvier*) bears a near resemblance to the salmon, in appearance, character and size: they are well known, and familiar visitants of the Susquehanna, the Mississippi, and her tributaries, &c. and generally supposed to be genuine salmon; some of the brown spots on the upper part of this fish, are surrounded by a beau-

tiful bright ring, of a metallic appearance; they are angled for and taken in the same manner as the last.

The Lake or Pond Trout, is common, from Pennsylvania throughout the Northern and Eastern States; but differs much in size and appearance, being no doubt, like most other fish, locally affected by their native element, and food; those of Pennsylvania, weigh from one to ten pounds, have a bluish brown variegated back, lighter on the sides, and of a metallic hue, underneath, long slender body, small head and forked tail. It is stated that a trout of this variety was found dead upon the shores of Moosehead lake, weighing fifty pounds and choked in the attempt to gorge another of a large size which stuck in its throat. Those of the great western lakes are said to attain the enormous weight of 100lbs.; it is also contended that these trout will not take the artificial fly, although it is a well established fact, that in some of the lakes, they live and feed near the surface, and when opened the beetle, &c., have been found within them: but I would rather suppose the difficulty originated with the bait, or the manner in which it was presented; and I will venture to assert, that if offered in close imitation of such insects as they are known to feed upon, at a proper season and during propitious weather, the angler keeping as much as possible out of sight and hearing of the wary fish, he will meet with complete success.

This fish is generally taken by trolling, with live smelt early in the spring, and minnows, shiners, young roach, or other small, bright lively fish, later in the season, or the artificial minnow, devil, &c.

White Fish of the Lakes.—The white fish of

the great western lakes and rivers communicating with them, as they are there called, resembles the shad, except that it has a smaller and sharper head; they weigh from four to fourteen pounds, and are extremely fine eating; the Indians and other residents, even including boys and girls are especially expert in catching these fish; two of them go out in a frail bark canoe (which may be carried in the hands like a basket), just below and amid the foaming rapids of the roaring stream; one stands in the bow of this tottering egg shell, which he balances, with the dexterity of a wire dancer, and when he espies a fish beneath the chrystal flood, directs the other, who is seated in the stern, to the spot; he immediately shoots the skiff by means of a single paddle, within reach, whilst the first throws his net over and entraps his prize; meanwhile the eye of the person in the stern of the boat is attentive to the rocks, the eddy, the fury, and the whirl of the raging torrent, and by the action of the paddle, the little lightsome barque is made to dance among them, or shoot away into another and more placid place: this species of fishing, to the unpractised eye, is calculated to harrow up feelings of mingled dread, for the safety, and astonishment at the skill and cold intrepidity of the performers in the pantomimic scene.

The Sea Trout when taken from the salt water early in the spring, are in high perfection and symetry of shape, the back is a greenish cast, the sides and belly of silvery brightness, beautifully enriched with vermilion coloured spots, mixed with others of faint yellow, sometimes slightly tinged with purple; the head and mouth is very small, and the flesh

of a pink or salmon colour, containing much of the curd and fat between the flakes, and all the delicious flavour of the salmon. Their average length is about twelve inches, weighing sometimes more than a pound, some have been taken upwards of five pounds weight. Minnows and shrimp are the most proper baits for this fish until late in the spring, at which time they ascend the rivers, and may then be caught with the artificial fly, of which, the red, yellow, and black hackle and march brown are the best.

The Common, Brook, Spring, Mountain, or Spotted Trout, (Salmo Fontanalis) is familiarly known by one or the other of the above names, from one end of our country to the other, and when in season, perhaps the most beautiful finny subject of our extensive domain, they spawn about October or November; in September, his back is a rich olive colour, lighter on the sides, besprinkled with brilliant vermilion spots and pure white belly, his fins are vermilion, shaded with a rich black, and unsullied white, his gill coverts are black, mouth large and studded with teeth; and although he will take a worm, gentle, grasshopper, and other insects, the bait most generally used is the artificial fly, which, is justly esteemed the *beau ideal* of angling.

"Should you lure
From his dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to play your finest art:
Long time, he following, cautious scans the fly,
And oft attempts to seize it,
But as oft the dimpled water speaks his jealous fear:
At last, while haply o'er the shaded sun
Passes a cloud, he desperate, takes the bait

With sullen plunge; at once he darts along,
Deep struck, and runs out all the lengthened line,
Then seeks the farthest ooze, the sheltering weed,
The caverned bank, his old secure abode,
And flies aloft, and flounces round the pool,
Indignant of the guile." THOMPSON.

To throw a fly neatly, is supposed to be a difficulty not easily overcome, which however, only requires proper preliminary instruction, and a little practice to perfect the lover of this delightful recreation.

I shall endeavour to explain several approved modes in a familiar manner. The beginner should not attempt to throw a fly, with a line much longer than the rod; the arm must be raised up and the fly sent backwards and then forwards, by a sudden movement of the arm, and spring of the wrist; if after sending it back, you make the counter spring too soon, you will be likely to whip off your fly; if a second too late the line will fall powerless: acquiring this *knick* of time therefore, is the whole art of throwing well, and you may prevent the risk of cracking off your fly, by a slightly circular motion, which should not be sufficient to check the spring, and thereby cause the line to drop before the fly; or, in other words, hold the hook between the finger and thumb of the left hand, and the rod in the right, inclining to the left, bring the point of the rod gently round, over and back of your left shoulder, casting the fly forwards by a sudden spring of the wrist, relinquishing your hold of the hook at the same moment; or raise your arm and forming nearly a circle round your head, from the left by a waving motion of the rod, cast the fly forward over the right shoulder, then draw it lightly and gently towards

the shore, allowing yourself ample sweep for the next throw: having attained proficiency with this length of line, you may draw a few feet more from the reel, and so proceed *ad libitum*. When fishing with more than one fly the others should be placed a yard apart; the end fly is called a stretcher, the others droppers.

The *genus silurus*, is without scales, widely spread throughout the United States, and familiarly known as *cat-fish*, *horn pout*, *bull-head*, &c., those of the eastern states are small, rather unsightly, and considered indifferent eating, whereas those of the middle states, especially of the Delaware, Schuylkill, Raritan, Potomac rivers, &c., are esteemed quite a luxury; these average ten or twelve inches in length, and almost three inches across the head, tapering gradually to the tail; the mouth is very wide, opening like a clasp, with strong bony jaws, fleshy lips, and *spinous cirri*, or feelers, from each angle of the month; the back is a dark olive, lighter on the sides and white belly, (the latter is sometimes yellowish, with those of a small size); they swim near the bottom, and frequent all parts of the stream or pond, and will take almost any kind of bait; that most generally used throughout the summer, especially on the lay out line, is a paste of meal, old cheese, and a small quantity of cotton, well worked together with water; or salt fish, &c.: on the throw out or angle line, shad's roe or spawn, worms, gentles, clams, &c., those taken in salt water are called sea-catfish, they have longer feelers, are not so well proportioned, but much larger. Those of the Mississippi, grow to an enormous size, and have been

taken that weighed 150 pounds, and were four feet in length.

There are several varieties of the *Eel*, viz. the *Lamprey Eel*, *Conger Eel*, &c.; but the only one of which I shall speak at present is the *Common Eel* (*Anguilla Vulgaris*): although it is with feelings of regret, rather than of pleasure that the angler espies his snaky looking prize, yet from the fact that this fish is more generally diffused throughout the waters of the globe, than any other, and being considered wholesome, nutritious food (could we but divest ourselves of the remembrance of his suspicious appearance and filthy habits), he deserves at least a passing notice. When a boy at school, I have frequently assisted in taking large quantities of these slimy creatures, some of which were two feet long, in the following manner: I made a *bob* by stringing worms on strong patent thread, to the length of eight or ten feet (by means of a long needle, which is passed through them from head to tail), when the string was full, I tied the two ends together and wound them on my four fingers, so as to form a bunch, three inches long; I then tied them with strong twine securely to the end of a sapling rather thicker than my thumb, and six feet long. Soon after dark we would push off in our flat bottomed scow (about eight feet long and half the width) to a suitable spot upon the quiet Raritan, drop our rude anchor in water from four to five feet deep, and sink our bobs, so that the worms would nearly touch the gravelly bottom, if the eels were well upon the feed, we would instantly feel a sharp tug and with an expert motion of the pole, throw the biter into the scow, which seldom lets

go his hold until over the boat. Another plan for catching large eels is called *sniggling*, lash a tailors needle one and a half inches long to a line, so that the needle is suspended by the centre, and bait it by passing the large end or eye, in near the tail and bring it out near the head of the worm,—then with a rod having two feet of stout bell wire tied to the small end (which may be bent any shape, to suit the emergency), guide the worm to such holes in the bank, under a stone or log, as he is known to frequent; if there, he will quickly take the bait, give him time to gorge the needle, and then with a slight jerk, fix it across his throat and land your prize.

If when angling you catch an eel, place your foot upon it immediately, and sever the back bone just below the head with a knife or strong scissors, which will prevent his further mischief.

CHAPTER X.

THE COD FISH, MACKEREL, BLACK FISH, BLUE FISH MULLET, FLOUNDER, TURBOT, HALIBUT, HAKE, HADDOCK, DRUM, DOLPHIN, SHARK, AND BULL FROG.

HAVING now noticed the different kinds of fresh water fish worthy the angler's attention, we will next consider those whose only habitation is the briny flood.

The Cod (*Gadus Morrhua*), one of the most valuable productions of the ocean in a commercial

and national point of view, or as an article of food, is principally taken off the banks of Newfoundland; there salted and dried, and thence distributed throughout the inhabitable world; those brought fresh to the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and alive to New York, Boston, &c., are caught along our coast, in from two to eight fathoms water, with a line at least an eighth of an inch diameter, and from ninety to a hundred and eighty feet in length on No. 3 or 4 sea hooks, baited with clams; they will also take shrimp, soft crabs, pieces of lobster, liver, gentles, lug worms, and a small fish called menhaden, &c., but will not bite at the flesh of their own species, nor any kind of bait in a putrid state. The largest cod keep farthest out at sea, these fish swim near the bottom of sandy, gravelly, or rocky shores, and may be taken with a strong trolling rod, a large reel, and eighty or one hundred yards of good line, and No. 00 or 0 hooks.

The Mackerel (*Scomber Scomber*), like the last, employs much of the enterprize, shipping, and capital of the eastern states, this fish congregates in immense numbers, and passes on to the south at the approach of winter, returning by our southern coast in January and February, very lean and lank, but improving much in size and fat as they proceed north; and are then followed by the hardy sons of the ocean, who perseveringly thin their ranks by countless millions. The mackerel is called the Adonis of the sea, having dark blue transverse stripes, from head to tail, beautifully shaded with a tinge of rich green, spotted with black on the sides, varying to a splendid golden green, the stripes on the male are nearly straight, those on the female in waves, they

average from 10 to 14 inches long, and are taken with a small strong line, and No. 6 or 7 sea hooks, they bite at almost all kinds of bait, near the surface of the water, in bright weather.

The Tautog, *Blackfish*, or *Black Bass*, and the *Blue Black*, *or Porgee*, are very justly esteemed the most savory of salt water fish—perhaps the former is the best for boiling—with which we are acquainted; they also afford those citizens of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore much sport, who, during the relaxing heat of summer, exchange the baneful influence of a contaminated atmosphere, and incessant toil of business, for the pure salt air, and lightly dancing craft that wafts a few kindred spirits, in the pride of manly feeling and well stored lockers, upon the bosom of the rolling ocean, to the coasts of Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Maryland; where, shutting out the cares and perplexities of this rugged life, they may indulge the soothing, invigorating influence of hauling from the mighty deep this vigorous fish, together with social intercourse, novelty and admiration; and ever cherish the remembrance of those few days of joyous recreation.

Black fish are taken by trolling when the vessel is underweigh, in ten or fourteen fathoms water, with a strong hemp or cotton line from one eight to one sixteenth of an inch diameter, from one to three No. 6 or 7 sea hooks, and a small dipsy to sink the line, the baits mostly used are clams.

The Blue Fish, *Chogset*, *Bergall*, *Blue Perch*, or *Cunner*, is common along our whole coast; the mouth is small and set with sharp teeth; long, sharp, spinous dorsal fin, which it erects at pleasure, and requires careful handling to avoid being wounded

therewith; broad, spinous, pectoral fins, and small hard scales: it is of a bluish green and changeable colour, and weighs from three to sixteen ounces. These fish are caught with either float or plumb lines, a small hook well covered with the heart of a clam, lug or sand worms.

The Mullet is also taken along our sea coast, especially in the vicinity of Cape Henlopen; when angling for this fish it is necessary to have strong apparatus, unless provided with a reel, and running line (which is always preferable), as they struggle very hard when they feel the hook; use hooks the size of No. 5 or 6, and sand or sea worms as bait, about three feet under water: the mullet is a thick fish, with a flat, square head, blunt nose, bluish green back, striped sides, white belly, and large scales; very lively and sportive; and will sometimes take the artificial fly.

The Flounder, *Turbot*, *Halibut*, &c., are also found along our sea coast, and in our salt water harbours, viz; Boston, New York, Egg Harbour, &c.; they are flat, broad, odd looking fish, with both eyes on the same side; one side being a dark brown or olive, and the other white or yellowish, almost encircled on the edge, with a strong, sharp, spinous fin.

The Flounder varies from three to fifteen inches in length, and are two thirds as broad, they are taken at the bottom, with a plumb or float line, No. 5 hooks, and with shell fish, sea worms, &c., as bait, they frequent docks, marshes, the mouth of rivers emptying into the ocean, &c., this family of flat fish have a very small cavity, and are therefore exceedingly profitable to the consumer, the flounder

is considered excellent eating, especially in cold weather.

The Turbot grows to the weight of twenty or thirty pounds, and is very similar to the last in shape and appearance, and in high esteem for the table. Turbot have a small mouth, and will require corresponding hooks, say No. 2 and 3, made of strong wire; these fish are sometimes caught on soundings along our coast, with a hand line, baited with shell fish, pieces of eel, liver, or herring.

The Halibut, is the largest of this unique family, sometimes weighing five hundred pounds, and resembling the others in form and habits; even the largest are taken with hook and line, baited with shell-fish, crabs, lobsters, fresh fish, &c.; it is necessary to have a strong line and No. 5 or 6 sea hooks; abundance of these fish are brought to our markets, cut up and sold at from ten to twelve and a half cents per pound.

The Hake (*Gadus*), is also common in some of our harbours and along the sea coast, and although a handsome fish, not much valued as an article of diet, and therefore seldom caught, unless accidentally when fishing for others (especially the mackerel), which hake follow, and feed upon.

The Haddock has a brownish back, grayish sides, and silvery belly, small mouth, upper jaw longer than the lower, large eyes, forked tail, three dorsal fins, two pectoral, and three anal; and is readily taken with a small hook, and shell fish or shrimp, as bait, throughout the year, and is excellent eating when boiled, especially in winter.

Drum are taken along our coast with a large line, a hundred and eighty feet in length, and No. 2 or

3 sea hooks, weighing from fifty to 150 pounds; they are a well proportioned, handsome fish, with dark bluish back, silvery bellies, and large thick scales, of which it is said some of the inhabitants of the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, manufacture buttons for their coats; there is another variety of this fish of a red colour, called *red drum*, they are much more shy and vigorous than the other, and extend to the utmost southern limits of the United States.

The Dolphin, (*Coryphoena Hippurus*). The gay attired and ever varying dolphin, is sometimes taken with a hook and line, baited with a morsel of fat pork; but generally by forcing a barbed instrument called grains, having a heavy handle to give impetus to the stroke, and drive the prongs so far into the fish's flesh that the barbs may prevent its drawing out; there is a long line attached by which the fish is secured and hoisted on board the vessel; the flesh of the dolphin is very white, and grateful to the palate of a hungry crew, who have been subsisting entirely on salt provisions, and although said to be sometimes pernicious, are not deterred from eating thereof.

The devouring *Shark*, is also made to feel the ingenious craft and all subduing power of man: a hook is formed of five eighths of an inch iron, three or four inches in the bend, with a strong chain and swivel attached, and a large line, this should be baited with three or four pounds of pork, or some other such morsel, for they frequently refuse a smaller bait.

The Bull Frog.—Bull frogs have recently become an object of much pursuit, the hind quarters of which

are esteemed an epicurean treat: these animals are generally taken with a barbed instrument called a gig, having two, three, four or five prongs, and inserted in the end of the reed pole, or other long rod, by means of which the frog may be secured, though at a distance of twenty or thirty feet; or, they are sometimes caught by a double or treble brazed hook, attached to a strong fishing line, ten or twelve feet long, about six inches above the hook is fastened a piece of red flannel or any other scarlet object, this is guided near their haunts by the agency of a long rod, they spring at the glaring bait, and are caught upon the hooks.

PART SECOND.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

ALTHOUGH there are a great many shooters, and some good shots in this extensive land, which abounds in almost every description of game, and unlimited range of country, still comparatively few can be found entitled to the appellation of sportsmen, or acquainted with the science of raising and training that indispensable companion, the dog.

With this view of the subject, I shall proceed to lay before my readers a concise, and at the same time, as complete a manual of the art of shooting on the wing in a scientific manner, a judicious management of the dog, useful hints in the selection of a gun, &c., as the limits of this book will admit.

One of the first and most important considerations, is a perfect knowledge of the gun, in its most extensive sense: this is only to be obtained by much practical experience, patience and close attention to certain fundamental rules, aided if possible, by the actions and practice in the field, of some experienced master of the art.

With careless, inexperienced and headstrong

persons, the gun often proves an instrument of dreadful accident and death: therefore none should even venture to handle a loaded gun, until familiar with the empty piece, and the following precautionary rules: though you suppose it to be empty, never point the muzzle of a gun towards a fellow creature, nor take a loaded piece into the house, under any circumstances, without first removing the cap; nor carry her cocked, but if you fail to get a shot keep the muzzle up, and let the cocks down again upon the caps immediately.

When loading, keep the muzzle as far from your person, as convenient, and observe that the loaded barrel is not cocked; frequent accidents having occurred by a spark remaining in the barrel, hence the double danger of charging directly from the flask, and *hugging* the gun: never beat bushes with your gun, nor shoot towards a person within reach of the shot; after firing one barrel (of a double gun) settle down the shot, &c. in the other, which may have been started up, by the recoil (especially if cut wad which is not pierced is used). Never suffer the smallest obstruction to get within the muzzle of the gun, as even snow, or dirt, might cause it to burst.

Guns, including those called stub twist, wire twist and Damascus, with patent breech, and back action locks, are now sold at very reduced prices, and so cheap as to prevent the possibility of being good, principally defective in and about the lock, which, instead of well tempered steel, are only case hardened iron. Still I do not suppose there is any great advantage in paying Manton, or other London makers, the enormous price of three

hundred dollars for a gun, much of the work of which is superfluous: but I am of the opinion, that those wire or stub twist, or Damascus, English double barrel guns, with patent breeches—well tempered steel free working back action locks—spring box triggers, steel furniture, and straight grained plain stocks, well put together by a good workman, with barrels from twenty-eight to thirty inches long, and from five-eighths to three-fourths of an inch calibre, to be bought of the importer at from fifty to seventy-five dollars, are in reality equally serviceable with those at any price. The barrel of a low priced German gun is tougher, hence safer, than an English gun of corresponding price.

The stock must not be either too straight, or too crooked, but in proportion to the size and figure of the owner; so that it will come up easy and give an instantaneous sight of a distant parallel object, with the head well elevated.

When loading, hold the gun in the left hand, ten or twelve inches from your person, and pour the powder first into the right, then the left hand barrel, now wad with box board, previously cut, and a hole pierced there-through, to allow the air to escape (or other convenient material), and let the ramrod remain in the left hand barrel, until the shot is added to the other, over which put another wad, and settle it down lightly with the rod; now add shot, &c. to the left hand barrel, and priming to the tubes. When the learner becomes accustomed to the regular system of charging one barrel first, he is less liable to mistake, when loading in a hurry. After firing one barrel, and settling down the wad upon the powder, instead of holding the rod between the teeth

or under the arm, put it in the other barrel, with a smart stroke, in order to settle the shot therein, which, as before stated, is sometimes started up by the recoil. It is important in charging the gun that you have a proper quantity and proportion of powder and shot, say one ounce of shot and one-sixth the weight of powder, for a gun eleven-sixteenths of an inch bore, increasing or diminishing the quantity, and varying the proportion of each, until the most effective is ascertained: this may be done by firing at thirty sheets of paper, or a soft board at a distance, of forty or fifty yards, and observing which charge penetrates the farthest, and scatters so as to cover a disk of three or four feet diameter, with regularity; an overcharge of powder causes the shot to scatter widely, and an overcharge of shot destroys the effect and produces recoil.

The gun should be cleaned immediately after use, the nipples must be taken out, the barrels separated from the stock, and washed out by means of tow or a soft rag upon the end of the washing rod, until perfectly clean, then rinsed with hot water, wiped in and outside with a dry flannel or tow, and stood before the fire with the muzzle down, to drive off the moisture, then oiled in and out with spermaceti oil, the nipples replaced, the stock wiped off with a few drops of linseed oil on a soft rag, and put together.

The locks must be kept perfectly clean and well oiled: those upon the back action principle seldom get very dirty, and hence their great advantage.

Almost as various and changeable as the face of man, is the opinion of sportsmen with regard to the all important item of powder. Many contend the English article manufactured by Pigous and

Wilkes, is decidedly cleaner than that made in this or any other country, but go no farther; others (and pretty good authority, too), that Dupont's eagle powder is cleaner, stronger, and quicker than the famous English compound; others, again, that Rogers' superfine orange is best, and occasionally, we find a champion for Edenpark, Beatty's, or that put up in cannisters by ourselves, notwithstanding this great diversity of opinion (or rather prejudice), much of the fault is with the shooter himself.

The principal ingredient having a great affinity for water, which it greedily absorbs from the surrounding atmosphere, is much affected by exposure, especially in damp or wet weather, and will not only increase in weight, but deteriorate in quality: moisture also collects within the barrel of the gun, and therefore the best gunpowder will appear to disadvantage in bad weather, and indifferent powder may seem to be pretty good in a dry atmosphere; but if experimented upon under similar circumstances, the real difference would be very obvious—from what I have just stated, it may be inferred that powder is much injured by age, particularly if exposed, or the cannister is not occasionally shook up, and that it is much improved if dried in the sun or otherwise: fine grained powder is more likely to find its way within the nipples of the gun, but is not indispensable, as the force of the cap will ignite single F just as soon.

There has also been a great difference of opinion with regard to the proper size of shot for certain game, but this difference is now settling down into a judicious use of the smaller sizes, say No. 10 for rail; No. 8 and 9 for woodcock and snipe; No. 7 and 8 for partridges or quails; No. 5 and 6 for

pheasants; Nos. 3, 4, and 5 for grouse; No. 1 and 2 for black ducks; No. 1 B and BB for canvass back, red heads, &c. BB and BBB for geese, swan, &c.

The split cap effectually prevents all risk of injury from the particles of copper, but the common cap is equally sure fire, and sold at half the price, they vary in size from No. 1 to No. 5, the sizes generally imported into this country are 2, 3, and 4, from France, some from Germany, and very few from England.

As regards dress and equipments, I should recommend boots at all seasons, a round jacket, buttoning up close, made of materials suitable to the weather, and cap; a game bag, a Sykes' patent powder flask with cord to contain from eight to twelve ounces of powder, and a shot belt with Sykes' patent or lever top to hold from three to five pounds of shot. In the cold inclement months of winter, the hunting coat may be substituted for the jacket and game bag, and the percussion primer is indispensable.

The grace of shooting and scientific handling of the gun, may be acquired as well at home with the empty piece, as in the field, yet is a pretty sure index to the sportsman's proficiency in the art. Handle your empty gun frequently, holding it carelessly in the hand, or on the shoulder, repeatedly cocking, throwing it up, and sighting some distant object, at which you may also snap a cap; it is of great importance to sight quickly, or become what is called a snap shot; this will be obvious when shooting in a cripple, at a bird whose flight is rapid, and the opening space but small: it is not necessary to be hurried, for if taken by surprise, and discon-

certed at the moment of shooting, you cannot hope to aim correctly and hit the bird, the gun should be thrown up somewhat in advance of the clothes and accoutrements, until the butt is on a level with the shoulder, when it may be brought back gently, but solidly into its place; resting just above the guard, between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, with the right elbow elevated as high as the shoulder (*see plate* 21). When about to shoot at

Plate 21.

game upon the wing, fix your eye steadily upon the object, bring up your gun in a line therewith, and the instant you cover the bird, pull the trigger—still keeping your eye upon the game—for if hit it is all important you mark the spot on which he falls, if

not, by observing the end or direction of his flight, the next shot may secure the prize; the novice may first practice shooting at an apple or a block of wood, thrown by a friend into the air; or at a block suspended by a long string from a high tree, or other elevation; when this is put in rapid motion, fire at it from a distance of twenty or thirty yards, observing to keep up a corresponding swing of the gun, in this as in any other transverse or cross shot. After being expert in one position, change to another, until perfect in all: the easiest shot is when an object moves directly from you, and the most difficult a transverse or cross direction.

The Rail, *Cora*, or *Coot*, afford some of our young sportsmen an excellent opportunity of practice on the wing, preparatory to the more scientific and important shooting which follows: this bird flies slow, fair, and is easy killed; it also prepares the sportsman for its flight by the noise it makes in rising.

The Meadow Lark should be his next attempt; but pigeons sprung by a box or trap, approaches nearest to the most trying of all other situations for a young beginner, and which occasions him such inexpressible, uncontrolable feelings of trepidation, viz., when a good dog is standing at the partridge, pheasant, &c. A novice generally fires too soon, fearful that the game will get beyond his reach; experience will teach him, however, that he has ample time to cock his gun, and bring her to his shoulder, after the bird has sprung, and yet kill his object, especially in open field.

Having now acquired an intimate acquaintance with the gun and accoutrements, and become an

expert shot, we may next proceed to practice on the woodcock: from the first of July until the latter end of August, these birds frequent low marshy grounds, swamps, and meadows with soft bottoms, and are an easy shot; raising with a whistling noise to the height of six or eight feet, they skim along at a slow and steady pace, and are very easily killed. The Springer, or cocking spaniel, is universally recommended as the best dog for hunting (or rather driving up) this bird, being very assiduous in pursuit, and capable of enduring much fatigue, and giving notice the instant he springs the game. The genuine springer is seldom seen in this country, but there is a variety of the spaniel which grows to a larger size, very similar in appearance, which is an excellent substitute; and the best I ever knew were a pair of this kind; the setter is perhaps next in point of quality, the pointer is also used, and I have seen some excellent cocking dogs of mongrel breed.

This bird seems very loath to leave its place of abode, especially those days succeeding moonlight nights; it is therefore necessary to beat every foot of ground, and if it springs beneath your feet, do not blow it to atoms at the muzzle of your gun, but rather, mentally count one, two, three, before you cock your gun, now bring her to your shoulder, and the moment she is on a line with the game, pull the trigger; still keeping your eye upon the bird, as they frequently fly to a much greater distance when wounded, than otherwise, and unless proficient in marking its flight, you may at least lose another shot, perhaps a bird already dead; do not suffer your dog to range farther from you than fifteen or

twenty yards; for if he springs the bird beyond this distance, the learner's anxiety might get the better of his judgment, and disconcert his best determinations.

Later in the season the character of woodcock shooting becomes entirely changed; they then frequent those forests overgrown with brush or stunted trees, and on your near approach spring rapidly from the ground, and wend their way in perpendicular flight, or indirect, unsteady course, until they clear the tops of these almost impenetrable thickets, which tries the utmost skill and judgment of experienced shots to bring them down.

Perhaps no shooting with which we are acquainted, is so well calculated to correct the very common error of firing too soon, as that of shooting *snipe*; this bird is migratory, and first makes its appearance in Pennsylvania, &c., in March, on its way north, very poor, and continues until the middle of April, becoming fat and luscious in a few days; like the woodcock, they frequent swamps, and meadows with soft bottoms, and feed at night, especially when moonlight, hence the sportsman will be more successful the following days.

Snipe rise to the height of five or six feet, uttering a short quack, and dart off in a zigzag manner, for about twenty yards, then gradually ascend in a straight line, and describing a few circles, again descends until near the earth, when it drops into the grass: many expert at shooting other game, find it difficult to kill this little bird, solely because they shoot too soon, or whilst in its zigzag flight: whereas, if they would but wait until it had attained the distance of twenty-five or thirty yards nothing is more

easy hit or killed; now this is about as close as a sportsman should ever attempt to fire at a bird, in open field, and hence the great advantage practice at this bird affords.

The snipe returns from the north in September or October, and remains about two months; they are frequently very numerous, become extremely fat, and still more luscious than in the spring, being principally young birds.

The snipe contrary to most other birds should be hunted with the wind, as they not only lay closer, but averse to the wind's action against their feathers, will immediately after rising head the wind, and present a convenient transverse shot. The dog may also be dispensed with, especially when these birds are abundant; sometimes it is very difficult to get within shooting distance of the snipe, at others for reasons above mentioned, they will almost suffer you to tread upon them.

Our next attempt will be the smallest of that species of game which is considered the ne plus ultra of shooting—*the partridge or quail.* The sportsman should now be provided with one or more good pointer or setter dogs, and always enter the field before the dogs, and bring them to "down charge," until ready to proceed, of which he can give them notice by the words, "hie on."

Now face the wind and commence beating the field, with a regular and moderate walk, in a zigzag direction; it frequently occurs, especially in cold weather, that the partridge or quail will suffer the sportsman and his dogs to approach within a few feet of them, and still not raise: therefore do not rest satisfied with having walked once through a

field, which you have reason to suppose contains game, but remember you cannot beat a stubble too well; not a foot should be neglected, giving your dogs every possible advantage of time and their sagacity; and if after diligent search you should be so fortunate as to find a covey, be assured, that with judicious management they will afford rare sport; these are moments of intense interest to the unpractised sportsman, which causes his heart to flutter with thrilling anxiety, and his nerves to shake with fear, lest the game escape; and requires no ordinary exertion to overcome this trepidation common to all beginners; but a determined resolution, nerved with persevering practice, will do much toward establishing that sang froid or self possession so necessary to success.

When the dog comes to a stand, I would urge upon the learner, the necessity of walking up with calm, undeviating steps, to spring the game, cock the gun, bring her up and fire; if the second bird should rise, bring the gun down, cock the other barrel, bring her up and fire, in all of which you may be delibrate and yet surprisingly quick; if however the learner should feel great agitation upon springing a covey of patridges, I would advise him most strenuously to call in his dogs, and take a seat beside some murmuring stream, or sequestered spot, and calm his turbulent feelings for the space of half an hour, and rest assured that if the birds are under good cover, they will remain double that time: endeavour also to get the birds well scattered in high grass or low bushes, and after you have fired, bring the dogs to "down charge" until reloaded and ready to proceed, in this way, avoiding the least noise, an

expert shot may kill one after the other, until he bags every bird in the covey.

We now arrive at the most difficult of all shooting, which when the young sportsman has attained, will be the acme of perfection: I mean killing partridges, pheasants, and grouse, on the wing, in thick, tall cover of woodland, overgrown with underbrush: You will no doubt experience great difficulty at first in a situation of this kind, owing to the apparent insurmountable obstacles, but with close attention to the following important rules, much may be removed—keep your eyes intensely fixed on the game—do not shoot too soon—when the bird has sprung cock the gun, and bring her to your shoulder, and the instant you catch a line of sight pull the trigger.

This species of shooting becomes extremely hazardous as the number of your companions are multiplied, and I therefore should not advise more than a single friend, whose actions and gait must be so regulated as to prevent the possibility of accident.

The Pheasant, or Ruffed Grouse, is an inhabitant of almost every state in the union, particularly the northern, middle, and western: it most generally frequents the dense thickets of low lands and impenetrable parts of hills and mountains; the first named places should be hunted with a steady setter dog to drive the centre, yourself and a careful companion keeping pace therewith on opposite sides of the swamp or thicket. When beating a mountainous country, one of you should keep at the foot, the other some distance up the hill in advance of his friend and dog, as this bird frequently runs twenty or thirty yards before it takes flight and rises in ad-

vance of its pursuer; the party in front must thereby get a very advantageous shot. When closely followed by a dog, they will sometimes take refuge in the neighbouring trees, and with strange infatuation look down upon the noisy quadruped, until the murderous shooter, by singling out those on the lower limbs, may exterminate the pack; but if one of the uppermost should be killed, his fall would rouse the remainder, who will immediately take flight. The male has another peculiarity called drumming; having selected a proper situation (which is generally an old log), and strutted about with expanded tail, and drooping wings he commences beating the air with slow, but heavy strokes of the wings, increasing in rapidity, until the incessant blows sound like one continued peal of distant thunder. This is supposed to be the call for his favourite female and will sometimes attract a rival, when a desperate fight ensues; the hunter also avails himself of this unfortunate propensity to make the bird his own. A brood of pheasants continue under parental care until September or October, feeding upon whortleberries and the little red aromatic partridge or tea berries, which gives their flesh that peculiarly rich, delicate flavour. If the sportsman is so successful as to get the parent bird, with judicious care, he may secure a great part of the pack, but when frequently disturbed they become separated and never again unite. The pheasant is in season from the first of September to the first of January, after which they are apt to feed upon laurel, alder roots and buds, and from this cause are said to be dangerous food, the proper size shot for this bird is No. 4, 5, and 6.

The Pinnated Grouse is perhaps one of the finest

game birds in the world, and I regret to say, is rapidly decreasing before the tide of population, and must ere long become entirely extinct in the eastern and middle states, although still abundant in the praries of the west, and occasionally seen in the plains of Long Island, the counties of Gloucester, Burlington, and Monmouth, in the state of New Jersey, and the Pocano and Broad Mountains in the state of Pennsylvania.

This noble bird is only found on plains and barren mountains devoid of water, and hence requires indefatigable sportsmen, and hardy, staunch pointer dogs, well supplied with the liquid element to quench their parching thirst; and, indeed, the better plan is to have a change of dogs and hunt them alternately, as it is almost impossible for the same dogs to bear the fatigue of hunting successive days: it requires great care and quickness, especially when the dogs are on a trail, and is of the first importance, that you kill the parent, cock or leader, which is generally the first bird that rises before he challenges or gives the alarm; the others will then remain in their hiding places until you can drive them up one by one and get the whole. The pinnated grouse, contrary to most game birds, feed and fly down the wind, and are hunted by the trail; they satisfy their thirst by picking drops of dew and rain from surrounding objects; the male bird has also the fatal propensity of assembling at the breeding season in parties of from forty to fifty, and on a clear selected spot, called the scratching place, or blowing ground, where they engage in furious combat; their tooting is heard several miles, and gives notice to the inhuman, outrageous poacher, of their

place of resort, who immediately repairs to the spot and as soon as the combat has fairly commenced, opens a murderous fire with his ponderous gun, regardless of the season: the birds are so infatuated at this time that several rounds are fired before they take flight.

Grouse should not be killed before September, at which time, they feed upon whortleberries, partridge berries, acorns, &c. and will be found in packs of fifteen or twenty. They rise suddenly with great noise; and after attaining a certain height dart off in direct, though long and rapid flight, and will test the skill of the most experienced, deliberate shot, to stop their course; after re-loading, they should be followed in a straight line, by which means you may reclaim a wounded bird, or find the game that has escaped unhurt.

The Wild Turkey, although deficient in the essential qualities (vigour of flight and extreme sagacity), necessary to make it an object of pursuit to the sportsman: yet as a bird peculiar to North America (of which we may well be proud), combining delicacy of flavor, size, and beautiful plumage, in a greater degree than any other bird in the known world, might claim more of our attention than the limits and design of this work will warrant. Those who have seen the domestic bird only, can form but a very imperfect idea of its grandeur in a state of nature. In the western states this beautiful bird is very plentiful, and they are also found in Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, and some few in New York and New Jersey.

When fully grown the male will measure four

feet, and average about eighteen pounds, but they sometimes attain the weight of thirty-five pounds.

They are generally shot with rifles, or caught in traps, especially after crossing a river in their migration for food, at which time they seem to be bewildered, and fall an easy prey to the rifle shooter's unerring aim.

CHAPTER II.

DUCK SHOOTING.

The Canvass Back, *White Back*, or *Shell Drake* is justly esteemed among the most important and savory of water fowl, and are supposed to acquire their superior flavour from the roots of the grass-like plant, *valisineria*, which grows near the shores of the streams they frequent.

The Red Head and *Bald Pate* are very little inferior, and feed upon the stalks of the same plant.

Among the many devices which have been resorted to for the purpose of killing these and other ducks (which become extremely shy in consequence of incessant persecutions), toleing is the most curious: a dog is trained to run up and down the shore, by throwing small stones or chips, or a waving of the hand; his movements attract the attention of the ducks, who make toward the dog, whilst kept in active motion, the shooters are concealed behind a blind previously erected near the

water, and so soon as the ducks are enticed within point blank shot, these market shooting gunners fire upon them with tremendous havoc; they have also been slaughtered in countless numbers, of moonlight nights, by the same character of shooters, who paddle their skiff in stealthy silence upon them under the shadow of the neighboring shore; this abominable practice soon causes them to abandon their place of resort, but is very properly discountenanced by the people, and made amenable to the law.* These ducks arrive from the north about the middle of October, some few alight in the Hudson and Delaware rivers, but the great body proceed to the far famed resort in the Chesapeake and its tributaries, where from about the middle of November until towards spring, they are shot by sportsmen,

* An act for the preservation of wild fowl in the waters of Swan creek, Spesutie narrows, Rumney creek, Bush river, and Gunpowder river, in Hartford county. Section 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that from and after the first day of September next, it shall not be lawful for any person to shoot at wild fowl, in the waters of Swan creek, Spesutie narrows, Rumney creek, Bush river, and Gunpowder river, with a gun of any description in the night time, except from the land.—Sect. 2d. And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person either in the day or at night, to shoot at wild fowl in any of the waters of the rivers, creeks, and narrows aforesaid, with any gun, from a skiff, float or other boat, which can not conveniently be fired at arms length without a rest. And any person violating the provisions of this act, shall be taken before some justice of the peace of said county, whose duty it shall be to require of such offender, to surrender such gun to him the said justice, &c. &c.

stationed on certain points of land, over which the ducks fly when the wind is blowing fresh.

A Newfoundland or Spaniel dog should be in attendance to bring out those ducks that fall in the water: the barrels of the gun should be forty-two inches long and seven-eighths of an inch calibre; the shot must be B B—B or No. 1. Another plan of getting at wild ducks, is, by paddling a light batteau painted perfectly white in and outside, with small troughs attached to the outside of the boat for the purpose of supporting cakes of ice upon their edges to hide the shooter, who is clad with a white cap, shirt and trousers, and lies concealed within the skiff: the ducks supposing it to be a mass of floating ice, are only aroused to a sense of their danger, by explosion of the gun and diminution of their number.

In the absence of ice, reeds and rushes are used to cover the boat, and conceal the shooter.

A hogshead sunk in the mud is sometimes resorted to by the shooter and his dog.

Stool ducks are also used to decoy certain species of water fowl, especially black ducks, to their own destruction, the shooter being concealed within a short distance, as above, and ready for the work of extermination.

The gill net is also used as a means of death, and is fixed beneath the surface of the water, to entangle and drown them, when they dive for food.

The most prominent localities for shooting *canvass backs, red heads, widgeon, black heads, ruddy, south southerly, buffalo head*, &c. in a sportsmanlike manner, is the narrows between Spesutie island and the western shore; Taylor's island, at the

mouth of Rumney river, and Abbey island at the mouth of Bush river; the two last named places are also celebrated for geese and swan. Legoe's point on Bush river, Robins and Ricket's points near Gunpowder river, Carroll's island, &c. in the Chesapeake, most of which are rented out to companies and individuals, who are very tenacious of their privileges.

The *swan*, when under five years old, is said to be the most luscious of water fowl, possessing all the flavour of the goose in a greater degree of perfection, and is much more tender. These two birds are generally found and shot between Spesutie island and the Potomac river throughout the winter, with B. BB. and BBB. shot.

Rabbits and Hares inhabit every part of the United States; and although the former is not admitted to a place among our game, they are productive of much sport, especially in the vicinity of a dense population where game is almost extinct. The hare is generally hunted by pursuit with horse and hound, but the rabbit comes within the shooters' province, and when chased by the dog, makes a short circuit and takes refuge within its burrow: it is in the course of this race, the little animal is mostly destroyed, for if it succeeds in reaching its burrow, it is almost impossible to dislodge it, without the aid of a ferret.

Several of the larger species of the squirrel are much sought after, yet denied the honourable appellation of game, although they sometimes require a repetition of the skill of a good shot to bring them down from their elevated position, where they generally secrete themselves behind a limb, very similar

in colour, and lay so close and still as to elude the keen eyed gunner.

Fox Hunting.—The Fox is frequently shot, but the only sportsman-like manner of hunting this cunning little animal is the chase with horse and hound; and although those unacquainted with this sport suppose it a dangerous business, experience proves that accidents from this source are very rare. Fox hunting is but little practised of late in the northern and middle states, and viewing it as a species of sport, cruel, and somewhat demoralizing in its tendency, especially when followed in mere wantoness: I shall purposely withhold any further remarks upon the subject.

Deer Hunting.—Deer are hunted in three different ways, called *still hunting*, *fire light hunting*, and *driving;* but the latter is the only plan adopted by the true sportsman (except the very arduous sport of running down this fleet animal). A party of friends collect together, with their hounds, and double guns or rifles, at the well known places of resort, several of which mounted on horseback, in concert with the hounds, act as drivers, and urge the deer towards and across those paths and stands at which the shooters are stationed; some of whom generally succeed in stopping the rapid course of the light footed deer, which dropping his antlered head, yields a sullen victory to the superior power of the leaden messenger. A double gun with three feet barrel, three quarters of an inch calibre, loaded with from ten to twenty buck shot, and the hunting knife, are the weapons most generally used.

Still hunting and fire light hunting, is pursued as a business by the hardy sons of the forest, who fre-

quently kill this beautiful animal merely for the sake of its skin, leaving the flesh to be devoured by wolves, vultures, wild cats, &c.

The still hunter, with a keenness of vision, a perfect knowledge of the habits and propensities of this timid creature, cautious perseverance, and agility peculiar to himself, traces the footsteps of the deer by the well known print of his hoof upon the morning dew, or decaying foliage; and stealing upon the unsuspecting victim, who has laid him down beneath the shelter of some kindly thicket, or immersed within the placid lake or murmuring stream, to protect his body from the ravages of the troublesome moschetoes; or if winter has spread her spotless mantle over nature's nakedness, he will search for the deer along the low, wet woods, where mosses and lichens abound, or where persimmons and crab apples are found,—or early in the spring he will imitate the bleating of the fawn, or creeping among the high grass with a deer's head placed upon a stick, decoy them within reach of his never failing rifle.

The fire light hunter repairs to the forest after night, with an old frying pan, containing fat pine knots, which, when he arrives at that part containing deer, is lighted and carried forward by an attendant, the hunter with his gun keeps immediately in front, and will readily perceive the glare of the animal's eyes, but still approaches the object, and when sufficiently near, levels his rifle and kills the deer, sometimes shooting eight or ten in the course of the night, and occasionally a wolf, &c.

Bear Hunting.—In hunting the bear, game dogs are useless, for unless otherwise trained, they fly at

the throat and get torn to pieces, or hugged to death, without ceremony: therefore those curs which yelp after and bite his rump, and make him tree or come to a stand, are the most proper. You should also have at least one companion, for when wounded he is a dangerous antagonist, and your safety may depend upon the reserved shot of your friend's rifle.

CHAPTER III.

THE DOG.

THE dog being one of the most important auxiliaries to the pleasures of the field, it behoves the sportsman to see that this essential companion is of unexceptionable breed, and also that proper attention is paid to his education, health, and deportment. Although competent persons may be found for breaking and training dogs, or you may purchase those already acquainted with their duty, still a dog growing up by his master's side, may be moulded to his liking, and familiarized with his every word, act and desire, at this very important period when every impression is indelibly fixed; and will by his future close attention, implicit obedience, indefatigable desire to please, and perfect comprehension of his master's peculiar actions when brought to the field, prove at once the great advantage to be derived from the sportsman training his own dogs.

The first consideration then, is to procure those

of indubitable breed, for a well bred dog will generally hunt the moment he is taken to the field, and is half broke already.

The pointer and the setter are almost exclusively used by the shooting sportsmen of this country, although the services of the noble Newfoundland, fleet hound, and the hairy spaniel, is sometimes brought in requisition.

The pointer is said to be of Spanish origin, the Spanish dog, however, was of low stature, with a heavy body resembling the bull dog, and not capable of enduring great exertion, but has been greatly improved in speed and bottom, and well repaid the attention bestowed upon him. Owing to his thin covering this dog is admirably adapted for hunting in the open prairie, where water is almost out of the question, and beneath a tropical clime or summer sun; he is attentive and obedient, easily learned, and retains his instruction a long time, therefore preferable to the setter, if but seldom used. The pointer keeps himself erect and stiff when standing at game, with his head and tail elevated, but the setter generally crouches upon his hinder parts or belly, with his head and tail down, especially when coming suddenly upon the game.

The setter is supposed to be the offspring of the pointer and Newfoundland dogs, their skin and coating of hair is much thicker than the pointer, and his feet are protected by a hairy covering, which enables him to pass through thickets of briars or thorns the pointer dare not enter, and to range over sharp, stony, and frozen ground, which would soon disable the latter dog; and although more difficult to break and keep in subjection, is capable of greater

exertions, and if well supplied with water, and much used, unsurpassed for ranging a low, wet, cold, and stony country.

The Newfoundland Dog, is the most sagacious of his kind, possessing olfactory organs of the first order, yet seldom used by shooting sportsmen, except for wild ducks, geese, and swan, only because from his heavy, long, and loose formation, he is unable to bear the fatigue of a vigorous hunt.

It is necessary to observe certain rules in breeding this important animal: the dog should be of a good size, but not too heavy, with large nostrils, long ears, broad across the eyes, full chest, and strait legs; and the bitch must be sound, with a strong frame, large ribs, and wide flanks. A young dog should not be put with an old bitch, as the progeny would probably be delicate and feeble, and although there is not the same objection to placing an old dog and young bitch together, still those of about the same age is to be preferred.

It is also necessary to cross the breed, observing that both parents are from a good stock; for, like all other animals, they degenerate, by constantly breeding in the same family.

The colour is pretty much a matter of fancy, white dogs have a thin skin, are not so hardy, and sometimes refuse to enter a thicket or cripple, but are generally good natured and obedient; whereas dark coloured, and especially black dogs are more hardy, but also headstrong and disobedient. Those mostly white, with dark spots, are more distinctly seen in high grass and cover, and if with black nose and eyes, and a high forehead, he is to be preferred. Some writers contend that it is improper to breed

the pointer and setter together, whilst others favour this cross, and argue that the offspring partake of the good qualities of each parent, which seems to be a very plausible case, and is confirmed by every-day experience. The female goes with young about nine weeks, and although disposed to propagate when about twelve months old, should not be allowed connexion with the dog until double that age. They generally produce from four to six pups at a litter; those of a small size, from two to five; their eyes are closed until the expiration of nine or twelve days after their birth, by a thin membrane: at the end of four months they shed some of their teeth, which are soon replaced by others, more permanent.

Dogs are frequently taken from their mother at the age of three or four weeks, and much neglected, hence subjected to disease, and stunted in their growth. Young dogs should not be confined, and old ones as little as possible, except in large towns, where they are liable to acquire bad habits, or other injury; confinement then becomes the least evil.

Until they are six months old they will not require much animal food, but should at all times be fed with aliment suited to their age, size, and labour, with plenty of pure water. Dogs are much injured by overfeeding, idleness, and indulgence within the house in cold weather, but should be provided with a large kennel, well aired and protected from the wet and cold, and liberally supplied with clean straw, which must be changed frequently and the strictest cleanliness observed; the dog should not be fed in his kennel, nor permitted to take food or bones therein. Oak shavings are said to be obnoxious to fleas, &c.,

therefore may be substituted for the straw, particularly in summer. If the dog is washed with soap and water in summer, or rubbed with powdered chalk, combed and brushed once a week, it will keep his skin free from grease, filth, and vermin, and promote a healthy action.

Some persons attempt to improve upon nature by cutting the ears and docking the tail of their dogs, which is not only a cruel and useless fashion, but decidedly injurious; counteracting the important purposes for which these appendages were intended.

When it is necessary to correct your dog, do it with a proper instrument that will sting, but not wound or bruise; instead of the brutal practice (only resorted to by inhuman monsters) of kicking him in the ribs and flanks, beating him over the back and head with a heavy stick, pelting him with large stones, or shooting this faithful, trusty friend, and willing slave.

In naming your dog, use some short expressive word of one syllable, avoiding such as end in O, or sound like those used in training the animal, or that are in very common use. When the dog is six months old, he should be allowed to follow you in your walks, and permitted to chase every bird that raises, without restraint, and encouraged into a sportive, active disposition; for it will be found much easier to train a high mettled dog (which when subdued will most likely be valuable), than to instil confidence and spirit into one deficient in this particular, who after all your trouble, is seldom worth the pains.

You may now teach him to crouch at your feet, using the word "down," or "down charge," at the

same time; this should be done when about to feed the dog, rewarding him with the food if obedient, and withholding it until he complies with your command; nor should he be allowed to move without orders so to do: in the same manner he may be taught to stand at a piece of meat, using the very impressive and universally adopted word "toho" and should he perform properly, encouraged with the meat before him. He may also be learned to find and bring such articles as a bird, stick, glove, &c., and at the same time, made familiar when in fault, with a cautionary expression, as "take heed," and stimulated to farther obedience by a word of encouragement as "fine fellow:" but it is all important that the dog be made to comprehend your meaning with as little noise as possible, for a single word spoken within hearing of the scattered game, might, when in the field, spoil the most promising day's sport; therefore avoid useless repetition and noise, and accustom the dog, as much as possible, to silent signals, for which when at a loss, he will always look.

The dog should be induced to obedience by encouraging language and rewards, rather than driven to do his master's will by severe chastisement. When necessity compels a resort to the latter means, it should be done with feelings of calm commiseration and regret, and with all the leniency the error will admit of.

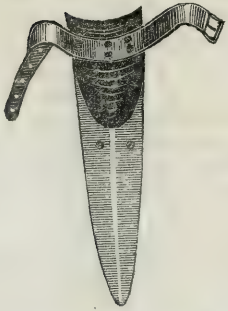
At the age of nine months he may be introduced into the field, without the gun, but in company, if possible, with an old well trained dog, and should be indulged with unbounded freedom, until he acquires the habit of ranging with spirit and is

firmly attached to the pleasures of the chase; he must be taught at the same time to quarter the ground properly, and never suffered to leave the field until you are prepared to follow, unless when on the scent: he should always hunt against or across the wind, and be made to pass backwards and forwards about twenty yards in front of the shooter, and when attempting to leave the field, he should be checked by the word "ware fence" and by a motion of the hand, directed back across the field, unless he has scented the birds, which of course, he must be allowed to follow.

It will require much caution to familiarize some young dogs to the report of fire arms, therefore, when for the first time you take him out with the gun, let it be in company with a staunch old dog, whose indifference to the explosion will inspire him with confidence; if, however, he should be frightened and run off, you must upon the next occasion, tie him fast to a tree or fence, and commence firing at some distance, gradually approaching at every discharge, feeding and caressing him occasionally, until by perseverance in this plan, he becomes accustomed to the report. If your dog hunts with his nose near the ground, he must be called to in a sharp voice "hold up," and repeated angrily as often as he acts in this way, a little practice will most likely correct this evil, if not, recourse must be had to the muzzle peg (see plate 22).

This instrument will compel him to keep up his head, and instinct will soon teach him the superiority of the plan. A young dog should be kept steadily at his work, until he has acquired habits of increasing industry and becomes quite staunch.

Plate 22.



When imperious necessity compels the use of the whip, do not suffer the dog to leave your feet immediately, nor until convinced that you intend him no further chastisement, should he show a disposition to run away, put a cord around his neck and keep him tied until reconciled.

Young dogs when first taken into the fields after game, will generally spring and chase them with all imaginable ardour, this eagerness will be increased, in proportion to the size of the bird, after a few fruitless attempts, he discovers that his pursuit is in vain, and draws more cautiously upon the scent, on approaching the object he makes a pause, or stops to ascertain its precise location before he springs upon it, this trait by judicious management and education, has been improved to the advantage of the sportsman, and made one of the greatest auxiliaries to the pleasures of the field; therefore when your dog has become sufficiently eager in pursuit

and familiar with the preceding preliminary instructions, take him out if possible with an old steady dog, and if when approaching game, he should show a disposition to rush in and flush the bird, he must be cautioned by the words "take heed," these words must be repeated until the necessary carefulness is observed, and when sufficiently near to make a halt, the magic word "toho," should be distinctly spoken, with the hand elevated; this will recal to his memory the lessons previously received and cause him to be steadfast on the spot; he will then understand the use of the word, and obey the signal whether to back another dog, or to stand the game himself: if however these means prove unavailing the "trail cord" must be used, the line should be twenty or thirty yards long, and about the thickness of a quill, this is fastened to the dog's collar and dragged by him through the fields containing game, the shooter must keep within reach of his cord, the moment the dog makes a halt, seize the end, and if he attempts to rush in, check him smartly, using the word "toho" at the same time, making use of the same measures also, when backing another dog; should a repetition of this lesson prove abortive, recourse must be had to the whip and spiked collar, plate 23,

Plate 23.

which together, will generally have the desired effect; but should the dog continue restive and incorrigible, in this or any other lesson, the sportsman must not easily be discouraged, as a dog of that disposition, when subdued, generally proves to be of the first quality. You should also be very circumspect in your own conduct, nor suffer the excitement of the moment, when the dog is drawing to a point, to create an over anxious eagerness, but walk deliberately up, and flush the game yourself, never suffer your dog to break from his stand to do it for you, and as soon as you have fired, bring him to the "down charge" until you re-load the gun, he may then be encouraged to proceed cautiously, by saying "hie on," and no doubt will find the dead or wounded bird.

One of the greatest difficulties to be overcome, is the inherent propensity of the dog for chasing rabbits and hares, which if the sportsman would prevent, he must not shoot at them in the dog's presence, nor familiarize him with the dead animal, or he would naturally suppose this also was an object of pursuit, but when he opens in chase, must be called in and never suffered to follow after, the whip may also be used if necessary, which will generally effect the desired object.

He should also be prevented from chasing domesticated fowls or sheep, or hunting ground mice or other vermin, nor should he be permitted to spring upon his master, or any other person with his feet. A young dog should never be lent, even when his education is finished, and his character well established; it is attended with injury to the dog and should be avoided if possible.

CHAPTER IV.

DISEASES OF DOGS.

The Distemper is a disease from which few dogs escape, generally attacking them before the age of eighteen months, and destroying more of these animals than all the other maladies, to which the species are liable. It is supposed to originate from exposure to wet and cold, worms in the bowels, and improper feeding; inflaming the lining membrane of the nose and throat, and extending thence to the stomach, but varying much in its symptoms and effects; sometimes attacking the animal with a purging, at others with fits, in other cases with only a running at the nose and eyes, or a cough; this disease however, generally comes on with a hot nose, costive habit, sick stomach, and swollen, painful glands of the neck, running at the nose and eyes, languor, sickness and cough; these are succeeded by a purging of the bowels, the discharge from the eyes and nose is increased in quantity and changed to matter, he becomes weak in the loins, which causes him to stagger and fall about, and a universal palsy follows. When fits follow each other in rapid succession, a recovery is hardly to be expected; sometimes the dog wastes away and at other times, excessive purging proves fatal. In the commencement of the disease, four or five grains tarter emetic, a dose ippecacuana, or a large spoonfull of common

salt, dissolved in three of water, may be given as an emetic and repeated every day, for two or three days; if this quantity of salt should not produce vomiting it must be increased; the bowels should then be gently opened with flour of sulphur, linseed oil, and saltpetre, each one ounce, and from a half to one drachm of the black sulphur of antimony, well mixed together and divided into four doses, one of which must be given to the dog every day or every other day, according to the violence of the disease; the animal to be kept warm and dry, with plenty of clean straw to lay upon, and fed with thin warm broth, milk and water, or Indian gruel. When the bowels are excessively purged, balls composed of equal parts of gum arabic, prepared chalk, and conserve of roses, or from five to fifteen drops of laudanum, according to the size and age of the dog, may be given every six hours, with rice milk as food.

In the early stages of the disease a copious bleeding at the jugular vein, with a dose of castor oil, or other opening medicine, will frequently remove it altogether: if however, this has not the desired effect and great debility ensues, six grains of Tarbeth's mineral, mixed with sulphur, and divided into three doses, one of which must be given every morning, and after a few days the course to be repeated, or two grains of calomel, and five grains of rheubarb, given every other day for a week, or, sixteen grains antimonial powder, and one grain of powdered fox glove, made into four pills, with conserve of roses and given every morning and evening, will frequently effect a cure.

When the head is much effected, it should be shaved, and a blister applied to the top. The best

preventatives and mitigations of this very destructive disease, is to have the dog comfortably provided with clean, warm, and dry lodgings, to keep him from the fire or artificial heat in winter, and feed him on milk and bread, Indian meal and milk, broth, &c., with a moderate allowance of fresh meat, plenty of exercise in the open air, pure water, and a regular operation of the bowels.

Worms.—Worms are also the cause of much suffering, and sometimes the death of this faithful animal. A dog affected with these troublesome vermin, has generally a ravenous appetite at the same time becoming much emaciated and weak, his breath is offensive, his bowels irregular, sometimes thin and slimy, at others hard and dry, frequently accompanied with stupid kind of fits, and sometimes strong convulsions.

The cure of this disease must be effected by the destruction of the worms; for this purpose a dose of calomel and jalap, or of aloes, will often be sufficient, or a teaspoon full of turpentine occasionally, is eqally serviceable. If these should fail, an ounce of powdered tin, mixed with butter, and divided into three parts; or pulverized pewter, seventy grains, and sixteen grains of Aethrop's mineral, mixed with butter, may be given three times a day, every other day, keeping the dog warm, from cold water, and dieted on whey, or thin broth, whilst taking the medicines. The best preventative of worms is a moderate supply of good wholesome food, plenty of pure, fresh water, and regular exercise in the open air.

Fits.—Fits arise from various causes, sometimes accompanying distemper, at others occasioned by

worms, or from close confinement, or after leading an inactive life, being put in violent exercise; costiveness, also, produces fits; a bleeding, an active emetic, or a purge will sometimes stop their progress, but they generally prove fatal. Cold water thrown upon the dog, will often stop or shorten an attack, but as a preventative, the cause must be removed.

Mange.—The mange affects the dog, similar to the itch of the human body, a slight irruption, with intolerable itchings, are the first symptoms; by continual rubbing and scratching, the head of these are torn off, a scab is then formed, and finally, a running sore. White dogs, and those with strong wiry hair, appear to be most subject to this disease. Sometimes the only appearance is a redness and an excessive itching of the skin; at others, the ears and toes are attacked; at another the back and neck is affected with scabby sores, which is extremely contagious; and again, the whole body is covered with a red, scabby irruption, very difficult to heal.

The cure must be commenced by removing the incipient cause, if it arises from gross feeding, the animal diet must be reduced, if from unwholesome or scanty supply, the quality and quantity must be improved, the skin and lodgings of the dog must be kept perfectly clean, and a plentiful supply of exercise and pure water allowed him. Sulphur should be administered to keep the bowels open, and the affected parts must be rubbed with an ointment of sulphur, hog's lard, and turpentine; or one pint train oil, half a pint oil turpentine, four ounces fine ginger, and half an ounce pulverized gunpowder; or sulphur, sal ammoniac, and tar-lime-water, mixed

together. When the disease is very bad, a half pound of sulphur, a quarter pound of white hellebore in fine powder, a pint train oil, and a half pint spirits turpentine, mixed together; or a half pint each white wine and spirits of turpentine, two ounces saltpetre powdered, and a quart strong beer mixed and made warm, and rubbed in with the hand and dried before the fire, is said to be an effectual cure for the most inveterate case; or six ounces white hellebore, eight ounces sulphur, two ounces black pepper (ground), two ounces oil of origanum, an ounce of powdered sal ammoniac, one pound hog's lard, and a half pint olive oil, well mixed together, and rubbed upon the diseased parts, eight or nine days, and the following dose to be given the first day it is used; thirty grains jalap, six grains calomel, three grains powdered ginger, half a drachm conserve of roses, and a few drops of syrup of buckthorn, formed into a ball, and given in fresh butter; two days after the last anointing, the dog must be washed all over with soap and water.

For the red mange, the application of strong mercurial ointment is recommended. When using these ointments, but especially the last, the animal must be hept warm and strictly dry, and fed upon a light nutritious diet. When the disease is accompanied with much itching and heat, bleeding and purgative medicines will be necessary.

Cholic.—The dog is sometimes attacked with cholic; when it arises from a costive habit, it may be remedied by purgations or glysters, followed by a mixture of castor oil, laudanum and ether, after the bowels have been opened. If the suffering be great, bleeding will relieve a strong animal. If the

disease proceeds from cold, and the dog is paralyzed in his hinder parts, with great tenderness and pain, active purgative medicines or glysters, must be resorted to, with a warm bath, and a hot flannel saturated with turpentine or soap liniment, and applied to the parts: it is indispensably necessary that the dog be supplied with warm, dry lodgings, and light nourishing diet.

Inflammation of the Bowels.—When inflammation of the bowels is occasioned by a costive habit, it is generally slow in its progress and unattended with very acute pain, the dog pukes his food although eaten with avidity. An active dose of calomel and aloes; or, a thin glyster of starch or flaxseed tea, and a copious bleeding, with the warm bath, will be proper.—When cold has been the exciting cause and the animal is attacked with unusual panting, violent pains of the bowels, constant sickness and puking, with great heat of the belly, weakness, red eyes, &c. a dose of calomel, or a glyster must be given as above, and a copious bleeding, a warm bath, and a blister applied to the belly. Inflammation from poison is known by constant puking, pain, frequent stools of a bloody or brown appearance, cold nose, paws and ears. Medicine will seldom do much good; a large dose of castor oil may however be given, with frequent injections of mutton broth or flaxseed tea.

The Lungs and Chest.—Inflammation of the lungs and chest sometimes occur as an epidemic, and destroys a number of dogs; it is generally violent in its attack and rapid in its effects, frequently terminating in dropsy in the chest, the third day, and ending with a speedy death; bleeding freely

in the early stages of the disease, with sulphur as a laxative and a blister to the chest, is the most proper treatment; flaxseed tea, mutton broth, &c. for food, with every possible attention to the comfort of the suffering animal.

Asthma.—The dog is also affected with a disease of the chest resembling asthma, to which old dogs that have led an inactive life, and become very fat are especially subject. It is frequently ushered in by a cold, and affects the animal with a short, dry, wheezing cough, which increases in violence, and at last becomes almost incessant, with a discharge of frothy mucus, and moist eyes; after continuing thus some time, there is occasional fits, strangulation and great emaciation, which ends in death. It is extremely difficult to cure this disease, especially if of long standing; the exercise of the animal should be regular, but gentle and long continued, his food must be moderate and light, principally of milk or vegetable substance; and without exposure to cold or dampness he should have free access to pure fresh air—two grains of tartar emetic, with four or five grains of calomel, continued twice a week, should be given a full grown dog, with sulphur to keep up a regular operation of the bowels.

Inflamed, or Sore Eyes.—If the animal's eyes become inflamed, they must be washed frequently with cold water, or lead water, and his bowels operated upon with calomel and jalap; he should also be kept in a dark place, on a low diet, and if inflammation is very great, bleeding will be serviceable; or, they may be effectually cured, by the application of Dr. Becker's eye salve, rubbing in, with

a camel's hair pencil, a piece the size of a small pin's head, once or twice a day; the dog is also subject to a soreness of the eyelids, with a red and watery condition of the eye; this may be cured by anointing the lids, once or twice a day, with equal parts of citrine ointment, prepared putty and lard.

Canine Madness.—Although not more than half the dogs reputed to be mad, are so in reality, yet enough are attacked with this terrible disease, to make us dread it as the most terrific to which the canine race is subject, and the human creature liable; where man is the subject, no means should be neglected, whilst life remains, in which the shadow of hope exists. We know of no remedy, that can be *depended upon*, to counteract the deadly influence of the spreading virus, unless the bitten part be immediately and entirely removed with a sharp knife, and the edges seared with a red hot iron, to prevent the smallest particle of poison remaining; after which poultices of oat meal and water may be applied as hot as the patient can bear them, to produce a quick and copious suppuration—now mix one scruple calomel and half a scruple opium well together, and divide them into ten pills, one of which must be given every four hours; two drachms of strong mercurial ointment, must be rubbed in on the thighs and arms, morning and evening, which must be continued until the mouth becomes sore and spitting is produced—when matter discharges from the sore it should be dressed with strong mercurial ointment, thickly spread on lint, and the poultice continued over it for one month, after which it may be healed with Turner's cerate spread on lint, but the mouth kept sore and the spitting prolonged at least two

months, as hydrophobia has been known to make its appearance five or six months after the bite. Sea bathing is also recommended.

The following remedy was first published by Dr. Muller, of Vienna, afterwards a scientific physician of Paris, who states that he received the particulars from M. Marochetti, a Russian surgeon, who in the year 1813 was called to attend fifteen persons that had been bit by a mad dog, in the Ukraine, where he met a neighbouring peasant, who had gained great celebrity for curing hydrophobia. M. Marochetti allowed the peasant to attend fourteen, and reserved one for the usual treatment, who died eight days after the attack; the peasant gave the other fourteen persons a strong decoction of the tops of the flowers of the yellow broom (a pound and a half a day), he examined the under part of the tongue twice a day, where he had generally discovered little pimples, containing, as is supposed, the hydrophobic poison, these pimples really followed, and were observed by Marochetti himself.

As they formed, the peasant opened them and cauterized the parts with a red hot needle; after which the patients gargled with the above decoction: the result was that the whole fourteen patients were cured, having only drank of the decoction for six weeks. Marochetti states, that five years after, he had an opportunity of giving this treatment another successful trial. He thinks that the hydrophobic poison after having remained in the wound, fixes itself under the tongue, in the orifices of the ducts of the submaxillary gland, which are situated in the sides of the fraenum; the inflammation of which the little pimples are the result, have a peculiar appear-

ance; the time in which these little pimples appear, is generally between the third and ninth day after the bite; if they are not opened within twenty-four hours after their first appearance, the venom is absorbed and the patient is lost.

These remedies may be equally potent with the dog. Still the moment it is ascertained that he has been bitten by a rabid animal, or shows symptoms of this misnamed disease, he should be secured with a strong chain beyond the possibility of doing mischief, and narrowly observed; and the instant it is proved beyond a doubt that it is his misfortune to be mad, duty to yourself and fellow man, and perhaps humanity towards the animal, require that he should be destroyed, however valuable.

The common symptom—a dread of water in the human subject, has also been applied to the dog, and caused this disease to be called indiscriminately hydrophobia; this is a gross error in the latter case, which sometimes leads to fatal consequences, for in no case does the dog show a dread of water, but merely an inability to swallow; nor does it follow that a mad dog is always wild and furious, and must necessarily run straight forward.

The general symptoms of this disease, are an earnest scratching or rubbing of some particular part, and a licking especially of cold objects. Melancholy, sullenness, and a disposition to hide from observation, costiveness, and occasional vomiting, an eager search for bits of thread, hair, straw, dung, and other indigestible substances, an inclination to eat its own dung, and a great propensity to lap its own urine. Considerable irritability and disposition to quarrel with his companions, to hunt and worry

the cat, play with the hand or foot of his master, and perhaps suddenly bites it, and then seems sorry for what he has done—as the disease proceeds, the eyes become red, with a peculiar bright and fierce expression, and sometimes much distorted, one of which being more contracted than the other, involuntary twitching commences around that eye and gradually spreads over the whole face—they are impatient of control, and much excited if menanced with a stick, though regardless of pain or fear, and will seldom or never cry out when struck however severely injured. After the second or third day, the dog loses the control of his muscles and snaps at his food, &c., as if uncertain whether he can seize it, and often fails in the attempt; he either swallows his meat unchewed, or lets it fall from his mouth; this involuntary action increases until the lower jaw becomes dependant, the tongue protrudes from the mouth and is of a dark and almost black colour—he is able however by a sudden convulsive effort to close his jaws and inflict a very severe bite—the dog is in incessant action, he scrapes his bed together, disposes it under him in various forms, shifts his position every instant, starts up and gazes at some real or imaginary object; a peculiar kind of delirium comes on, he traces the path of some ideal matter floating around him, he fixes his eyes intently on some particular thing, and suddenly plunges and snaps at it; his eyes then close and his head droops, but the next moment he starts again to renewed activity. He is instantly recalled from this delerium by the voice of his master, and listens attentively to his commands, but as soon as he ceases speaking, relapses into his former mental wanderings; his

thirst is excessive, and though disposed to drink, he cannot swallow: his desire to do mischief depends much upon his previous disposition and habits; sometimes it does not extend beyond an occasional snap, and even then only when purposely irritated; but with some dogs the scene is often terrific, he springs to the end of his chain, and darts with ferocity at the object he conceives to be within his reach, he diligently tears to pieces and shakes everything about him, and gnaws all he can get hold of, and so eager is he in this work of demolition, and so regardless of bodily pain, that he frequently breaks out one or all his teeth. If he escapes, he wanders about, sometimes merely attacking those dogs which fall in his way, at other times he diligently and perseveringly hunts out his prey, overcoming every obstacle to effect his purpose, and unless prevented, he returns in about twenty-four hours to his master's habitation, completely exhausted — he frequently utters a short and peculiar howl, which if once heard will seldom be forgotten; if he barks it is a hoarse, short, inward sound, altogether different from his usual tone. In the latter stages of the disease a riscid saliva flows from his mouth, and his breathing is attended with a harsh grating sound, as if impeded by the accumulation of phlegm in the respiratory passage. The loss of power over the muscles, after the third or fourth day extend over the whole frame, and is particularly evident in the loins; he staggers in his gait, there is an uncertainty in all his motions, and he falls, not only when he attempts to walk, but even when he stands; on the fourth or fifth day of the disease, he generally dies,

sometimes in convulsions, but more frequently without a struggle.

A remedy for the bite of the Mad Dog.—It is confidently asserted in Silliman's Journal, that M. Caster, has been able by the use of chlorine, to decompose the hydrophobic poison, and render the bite of the mad dog harmless, as follows: make a strong wash by dissolving two table spoonfulls of the chloride of lime, in half a pint of water and bathe the bitten part instantly and frequently therewith—the poison will in this way be decomposed, it has proved successful when applied within six hours after the animal has been bitten.

The dog is also subject to a glandular affection very improperly called *dumb madness;* the symptoms are an open mouth, the inside of which is a much darker colour than usual, a great propensity to lick the fore feet, and inability to eat or drink, and a small discharge of saliva or mucus, it is probable this disease might be successfully treated by forcing sufficient nourishment, through a proper instrument down his throat, or even by injection up the bowels, to support him, until the diseased salivary gland is healed.

When the sportsman is so unfortunate as to shoot this faithful animal, the lead should be taken out, if possible, and the place rubbed with mercurial ointment.

Flesh Wounds.—Cut the hair from around the wound, burn some fresh butter in a pan, and whilst hot dip lint therein; when sufficiently cool, apply it to all of the wounded parts, once or twice a day, and wash the sore with castile soap and warm water.

Sore Feet.—Wash the dog's feet every morning

and evening with salt and water, especially if the skin be broken:—warm water and soap will have a good effect in summer; and alum water will harden his feet, and thereby obviate a liability to a repetition of this perplexing difficulty.

To Remove Fleas, Lice, &c.—Take one drachm of white arsenic, four ounces of soft soap, and one gallon of soft water, boil them together ten minutes, and after it has settled, pour it off from the grounds, and wash the dog therewith; or wash the animal with a weak decoction of bruised Coculus Indicus berries in alcohol.

To dry up a Bitch's Milk.—Bathe the teats with warm brandy or warm vinegar.

A remedy for Animal Poison.—It is positively asserted by the Rev. J. G. Fischer, formerly a missionary in South America, that he actually and effectually cured all kinds of very painful and dangerous serpent's bites, even after they had been inflicted some hours, by the application of common salt, moistened with water, and bound upon the wound, without any bad effects ever occurring afterwards—it is also stated that if salt be immediately rubbed into the bite of a mad dog, it is equally effective.

To promote the growth of Hair.—Pulverize burnt leather and mix with it hog's lard, and rub the scalded or bare place once or twice a day.

Films in the Eyes.—Bathe the eyes frequently with the solution of a piece of blue vitriol as large as a chestnut, in a pint of spring or rain water; or one scruple of verdigris dissolved in four ounces of water.

Scabby Ears should be rubbed occasionally with mercurial ointment.

To cure the Mange.—Take seven parts flour of sulphur, two parts carbonate ammonia, and one part sulphate of copperas. Pulverize and mix them together with hog's lard, to the consistency of soft paste. Now rub the part affected, and repeat the operation if necessary the third day.

Canker of the Lips may be removed by washing the affected parts with a solution of alum in water, several times a day; or rubbed with bole ammoniac and burnt alum occasionally.

Impaired Olfactory.—When the sense of smelling has become impaired, reduce to powder two drachms of agaric, one scruple of salt gummal, and mix them well together with common oxymel, or syrup, cover it with butter, and force it down the dog's throat.

Medicines and especially pills or bolusses, may be administered to the dog, by pulling out his tongue, and placing them as far down his throat as possible, so that when he draws it in again they will slip down, notwithstanding all his efforts to the contrary.

The advantage of shooting small shot will be manifest in the following statement:—

An ounce of BB contains 48 pellets,

B	"	64	"
No. 1,	"	78	"
3,	"	112	"
5,	"	238	"
7,	"	580	"
9,	"	752	"

Hence it is seen, that the chances of hitting the bird is multiplied in a large ratio as the size of the shot is diminished, and therefore the probability of striking him in a vital spot, where the smallest shot will be available.

A

SUMMARY OF PRICES

OF FISHING AND FOWLING TACKLE, &c.

In addition to the foregoing remarks, it may be not only interesting, but also advantageous to my readers (especially those residing at a distance from our large commercial towns, and hence frequently under the necessity of sending for what they want), to be made acquainted with the prices of the above named goods. I shall therefore append to this little volume an enumeration of the most important or leading articles, with the retail price affixed to each, all of which may be procured, wholesale or retail, at the Fishing, Fowling and General Sporting Tackle Store and Manufactory, No. 26 South Third Street, Philadelphia, viz:

Hooks, Kirby river, No. 1 to 14, superfine, according to quality, per 100, **$0 15 to $0 20**

Hooks, Kirby trout, No. 1 to 5, according to size, per 100,	$0 40	to	$0 20
" Kirby royal improved, No. 5 to 00000, per 100,	40	"	1 00
" Round bent taper, per size, per 100,	40	"	87½
" Limerick river, No. 1 to 12, per 100,			56
" Limerick trout, No. 1 to 5, per size, per 100,	1 00	"	62½
" Levere or Virginia, per size, per 100,	40	"	1 00
" Sneck bent river, per 100,			50
" Sea, as per size, per 100,	20	"	2 00
" Eel or loop'd, per size, per 100,	25	"	50
" double pike, with brass snood, per doz.,			37½
" spring snap, each,	37½	"	50
" double brazed, per doz.,			44
" treble brazed, per doz.,			62½
Snoods, silk worm gut, No. 1 to 12, per doz.,			37½
" loop'd hair, No 1 to 12, per doz.,			24
" short hair or twine, &c., per doz.,			12
" gimp, per doz.,			1 25
Lines, platted silk, per yard,			6¼
" gut or bottom, 8 to 15 feet, each,	31	"	50

Lines, twisted silk, super., per yard,	$0 4	"	$0 7
" patent hair and silk, 25 yards each,	1 00	"	1 25
" spun hair, 25 yards each,	75	"	1 00
" sea grass, per ring,	12½	"	31
" hemp, as per length and size, each,	3	"	75
" with float, hooks, &c., complete, each,	6	"	25
" with plumb, hooks, &c., complete, each,	12½	"	37½
" hand or throw out, complete, each,	12½	"	37½
" deepsea bow, lead, snoods, &c., complete,	50	"	1 00
" for sea fishing, with hooks, lead, &c., complete, each,	50	"	1 00
Swivels, brass or steel, each,	8	"	12½
Loopers for rope makers, as per size, each,	37½	"	75
Floats, fancy, bound, as per " size, each,	8	"	37½
" fancy, unbound, each,			6¼
" fancy, quill, per quality, each,	4	"	25
Leads, dipsy, large, per lb.,			12½
" plumb, as per size, each,	2	"	6
" cut shot, as per size, per doz.,	3	"	6
Rods for general fishing, super., each,	6 00	"	16 00

Rods for fly fishing, super., each,	$5 00	to	$10 00
" other joint rods, per quality, &c., each,	44	"	8 00
" walking stick rods, per quality, &c., each,	87½	"	8 00
" reed, each,	3	"	37½
Reels, multiplying, 20 to 100 yards, each,	1 50	"	5 00
" plain, 20 to 100 yards, each,	1 00	"	2 50
Clearing ring, each,	75	"	1 00
Disgorgers, and baiting needles, each,			6¼
Landing or minnow net, fine mesh, each,	75	"	1 50
Landing or minnow net with hoop, &c., complete, each,	1 25	"	5 00
Trout basket, each,	1 50	"	2 25
Tackle case, complete, each,	1 50	"	8 00
Fly book, complete, each,	2 75	"	4 00
Artificial flies, trout, per doz.,			75
" flies, salmon, each,			25
" insects, each,			50
" fish pearl, each,	25	"	50
" fish, super.	1 00	"	1 75
" frogs			1 50
" kill devil	1 00	"	1 50
Rings and keepers for rods, per doz. pair			25
Extra tops for rod, each,	37½	"	1 50
Silk worm gut, per hank	50	"	2 50
Nets, cast, each,	5 00	"	7 00
" set or fike	1 50	"	2 50

Nets, scoop - - - - - -	$ 0 25	to	$ 1 50
" sein, per sq. yard, complete, about - - - -			50
Gigs, for fish, frogs, &c., - -	50	"	1 25
Guns, common, single, each, -	4 00	"	9 00
" fine, single, each, - -	10 00	"	20 00
" common, double, each,	8 00	"	18 00
" fine double, each, - -	20 00	"	120 00
Rifles, common, each, - - -	10 00	"	15 00
" fine, each, - - - -	25 00	"	50 00
Pistols, common pocket, pair,	2 50	"	5 00
" fine, pocket, pair, -	6 00	"	18 00
" common, belt, pair, -	6 00	"	15 00
" fine, belt, pair, - - -	15 00	"	35 00
" fine duelling, pair, - -	50 00	"	80 00
Game bag, common, each, - -	62½	"	1 00
" bag, fine, each, - - -	1 25	"	10 00
Shot bag, common, each - -	25	"	87½
" bag, fine, each, - - -	1 25	"	3 00
Powder flask, common, tin, -			37½
" flask, spring top, - -	62½	"	1 50
" flask, super. spring top,	1 00	"	2 50
" horns, each, - - -	31	"	2 25
Percussion primer, each, - -	62½	"	3 50
" caps, solid, per box, 250,	12½	"	19
" caps, split, per box, 250,	25	"	37½
" pills, per box of one oz.			75
Rod, washing and implements, 1, 2 and 3 joints, each	1 50	"	2 00
" ram or loading - - -	12½	"	20
Liquor flask, common, willow, each, - - -	12½	"	37½
" " fine, willow, each,	37½	"	62½

Liquor flasks, fine, French, each,	$0 62½	to	$1 50
" " Brittania, each,	1 00	"	1 50
Drinking cups, portable, French, each,			25
" " portable, English, each,	75	"	1 25
Nipple wrenches, per quality, each,	25	"	1 00
Screw turns, per quality, each,	25	"	62½
Wad punches, each,			37½
Wads, per box of 250,			25
" per string,	6	"	10
Dog whip, each,	75	"	1 00
" collar, steel and brass, each,	50	"	1 00
" " leather, each,	19	"	50
" chain, each,	37½	"	50
" call, each,	12½	"	2 00
Fox horns, each,	1 00	"	1 50
Bullet moulds, each,	19	"	37½
Shot tops or chargers, common, each			19
" tops or chargers, patent, each,	37½	"	50
" tops or chargers, Lever, each,			75
" per bag, 25 lb.			2 00
" pistol, and musket, balls, per doz.,	4	"	12
Insides for shot top, common, each,			12½
" for shot top, patent, each,			19
Tops for powder flask or horn, each,	50	"	56

Powder, English, Scotch, and Dutch, in canisters, per lb., - - - - -			$1 00
" American, in canisters, per lb., - - - - -	50	to	75
" eagle, in papers, per lb.,			62½
" loose, per lb., - - -	25	"	50
Cartridge, blank, per doz. - -			15½
" ball, " - - -			28
Bird cages of various kinds, each,	1 00	"	4 00

" nets, and others, made to order.

" calls, &c.

Musical instruments of all kinds,

Canes, cane heads, ferrules, eyes tassels, &c.

Segars, tobacco, segar cases, snuff boxes, &c.

Pocket steels, spunk, matches, &c.

Pocket books, pen knives, scissors, &c.

Razors, strops, soaps, shaving boxes, &c.

Cloth, tooth, hair and shaving brushes, &c.

Twine, balloons, sky rockets, &c.

Checquer or back gammon boards, chess men, dominoes, umbrellas, dressing cases, &c., with numerous other articles too tedious to enumerate.

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